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ABSTRACT

Enacted by Congress in 1986, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (DFSCA) has been the federal government's primary effort to support drug education and prevention for school-aged youth. The findings from the fourth biennial survey, covering the performance period 1993-95, are presented in this report. Nearly all school districts in the United States (97 percent) participated in the program, and 87 percent of enrolled public school students received direct services. Findings from reviews of state and local programs and Governors' programs are presented. The report covers implementation, outcomes, and effectiveness of programs and comparisons to previous surveys are made in tables throughout. Five appendices present examples of survey forms used, as well as tabulations of states' and programs' responses. (EMK)

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Characteristics of Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Programs

Summary of the 1993-95 State Biennial Performance Reports

Final Report

U.S. Department of Education
Planning and Evaluation Service

1998

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CG028345

Characteristics of Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act State and Local Programs

Summary of the 1993-95 State Biennial Performance Reports

Final Report

1998

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of Education
Planning and Evaluation Service

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Executive Summary

Enacted by Congress in 1986, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) has been the federal government's primary effort to support drug education and prevention for school-aged youth. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administers the program, providing funds to state education agencies (SEAs) and Governors' offices, or agencies designated by the Governors. All states and at least 97 percent of local education agencies (LEAs) receive funds through these two avenues. In 1994, Congress amended the Act, now entitled the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA). The new legislation, effective July 1995, includes violence prevention as a key component of drug prevention programs, encourages community-wide and comprehensive prevention strategies, allows SEAs to determine criteria for targeting funds to high-need LEAs, and increases program accountability.

Under DFSCA, ED was required to survey the SEA and Governors' program administrators every two years to report on program performance. The biennial surveys requested data on the types of services and activities provided, the number of individuals served, program administration and coordination, the scope of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use in the state, program evaluation, and other descriptive data. The new SDFSCA legislation changed ED's reporting requirements. Beginning with submission of the 1995-96 and 1996-97 reports, states will now be required to compile annual data and to report to ED every three years on the implementation, outcomes, and effectiveness of the Governors', SEA, and LEA programs.

This report presents the findings from the fourth biennial surveys, covering the performance period 1993-95. This time period corresponds to the last reporting period under the DFSCA legislation. Below, we outline key findings from the fourth biennial surveys of SEAs and Governors' Programs.

State and Local Education Agency Programs

- Nearly all school districts in the country (97 percent) participated in the program in 1993-95.
- Approximately 87 percent of enrolled public school students received direct services from state and district DFSCA programs from 1993 to 1995.

- The populations most often targeted for services by local programs include students in general (80 percent of LEAs), teachers and other school staff (65 percent of LEAs), and parents (56 percent of LEAs).
- Student instruction and staff training have been the DFSCA-funded activities most commonly provided by local AOD prevention programs since 1991-92.
- Less than 5 percent of total SEA funding under the program was used for state-level administration. Of the 10 percent of SEA funds set aside for statewide efforts, the percentage supporting state-level administration of the program remained fairly constant, at around 46 percent, from 1991-92 to 1994-95.
- A substantial majority of state and local education agencies had already initiated violence prevention activities in the schools, although not necessarily paid for with DFSCA funds.

Governors' Program

- The program awarded nearly 5,000 high-risk youth (HRY) and other discretionary (OD) grants in 1993-95, totaling $160 million, to support the establishment and operation of local AOD prevention programs.
- Ten million public school students received direct services from the Governors' program in 1993-95.
- As in previous years, the percentage of Governors' funds allocated to high-risk youth projects during 1993-95 exceeded the statutorily set minimum.
- The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services in 1994-95 were almost equally divided between school (elementary to postsecondary) (51 percent) and non-school settings (49 percent).
- School-aged youth accounted for 79 percent of all direct service recipients in 1994-95, and direct services to in-school youth were provided by 67 percent of all grant award recipients.
- More Governors' programs conducted process evaluations in 1993-95 than in 1991-93, but fewer completed outcome or impact assessments.
- The majority of Governors' programs primarily used evaluation results to direct funding priorities.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Enacted by Congress in 1986, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) has been the federal government's primary effort to support drug education and prevention for school-aged youth. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administers the program, providing funds to state education agencies (SEAs) and Governors' offices, or agencies designated by the Governors. All states and at least 97 percent of local education agencies (LEAs) receive funds through these two avenues. In 1994, Congress amended the Act, now entitled the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA). The new legislation, effective July 1995, includes violence prevention as a key component of drug prevention programs, encourages community-wide and comprehensive prevention strategies, allows SEAs to determine criteria for targeting funds to high-need LEAs, and increases program accountability.

In the past decade, ED has sponsored several DFSCA data collections and evaluation studies to support federal program planning and policy making. Surveys (or biennial reports) of the SEA and Governors' programs have been key elements of these efforts since 1986. The first biennial report described the program from enactment to 1989, the second biennial report covered program accomplishments from 1989 through 1991, and the third biennial report explained program operations from 1991 to 1993. We summarize the results of the 1993-95 (fourth) biennial surveys completed by Governors' and SEA program administrators in this report. In this chapter we provide an overview of some of the program changes as a result of the 1994 SDFSCA, briefly summarize the previous biennial reports, and outline the balance of this report.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

The DFSCA state and local grants program was enacted by Congress as Part B of Title IV of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) to promote broadly based cooperation among community organizations, parents, schools, and governmental agencies toward "the goal of a drug-free generation and a drug-free society." ED annually distributed DFSCA (now SDFSCA) funds to states via the SEAs and Governors' offices. Under Part B of the DFSCA statute, approximately 70 percent of the funding appropriated to each state was allocated to the SEA and the remaining 30 percent to the Governor's office or its designee. The overwhelming majority of

SEA funds (90 percent) was allotted to school districts or LEAs to improve alcohol and other drug (AOD) use prevention. Ninety-seven percent of school districts in the country have operated a prevention program since 1991, either separately or as part of a consortium of school districts. LEAs' use of DFSCA money included student instruction and training, student assistance programs, peer leadership activities, teacher and staff training, parent education, and other activities. Enactment of SDFSCA changed the funding allocations to 80 percent for SEAs, 20 percent for Governors' Programs, and 91 percent of SEA funds going to LEAs.

The Governors' programs financially support the AOD prevention efforts of community-based organizations, schools, and other nonprofit entities. The Governors' award recipients (GARs) provide prevention and education services to increase community awareness of substance abuse issues, to develop and disseminate information and instructional materials, and to provide support groups for youth. GARs include family service agencies, health and mental health centers, public and private schools, and police departments. DFSCA required that a minimum of 42.5 percent of Governors' funds be used for programs targeting youth at high risk for AOD use, 10 percent of funds support drug abuse resistance education (DARE) — a program that involves law enforcement officers providing classroom instruction to students in resisting pressures to use illegal drugs — and at least 5 percent of GAR funds be used to support LEA grants for replication of successful drug programs; the remaining funds could support these or 'other discretionary' (OD) activities. SDFSCA abolished the requirement for replication programs and other discretionary grants, broadened the 10 percent of funds for DARE to include "law enforcement partnerships," and technically eliminated the definition of high-risk youth. SDFSCA, however, requires GARs to give program priority to (1) children and youth not normally served by SEAs and LEAs, and (2) populations that need special services or additional resources (such as preschoolers, youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers, and school dropouts). Three of the five populations described in the new program priority were previously defined as high-risk youth (youth in juvenile detention facilities, pregnant teenagers, and school dropouts).

Federal funds authorized for the DFSCA program increased steadily from 1987-88 through 1992-93 (**Exhibit 1-1**). During this six-year period, program funding increased to more than 300 percent of the 1987-88 amount. Between 1992-93 and 1994-95, however, DFSCA funding decreased by 27 percent ($138 million).

Exhibit 1-1. DFSCA Funding History (in millions of dollars)

School Year	Total Funding	SEA Program	Governors' Program
1987-88	$161	$113	$48
1988-89	$191	$134	$57
1989-90	$287	$201	$86
1990-91	$461	$336	$124
1991-92	$498	$396	$102
1992-93	$508	$406	$102
1993-94	$499	$397	$102
1994-95	$370	$277	$91

In its continued support of the drug education and prevention efforts for school-aged youth, Congress has enacted several amendments to the law, including:

- Hawkins/Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297);
- Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690);
- DFSCA Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-226);
- Crime Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-647); and
- Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-382).

The most recent reauthorization changed the program name to the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, effective July 1995. This legislation also expanded the Act to authorize programs to prevent violence in and around schools in support of the seventh National Education Goal, which calls for all school in America to be safe, disciplined, and free of alcohol and other drugs.

Biennial Performance Reports

Research Triangle Institute (RTI) has been involved with the biennial performance reports for the DFSCA program since the surveys were first conducted. RTI developed and conducted the first biennial performance report for ED to describe program planning and implementation from 1986, when DFSCA was passed, through the 1988-89 school year. RTI gathered information for this report through four national mail surveys and visits to 40 local and state sites. ED developed and administered the second biennial surveys and RTI analyzed the data and wrote the report covering school years 1989-90 and 1990-91. The information

requested from the states for these two reports was similar; however, new questions were added to the second biennial survey. SEAs responded to questions on program planning and budgeting, SEA management of local DFSCA programs, program impact, and alcohol and other drug (AOD) use policies prior to DFSCA. The Governors' questionnaires asked for information on initial implementation, program planning, the administering agency for the program, and program impact.

RTI developed and administered the third and fourth biennial surveys of SEAs and agencies administering the Governors' program. Many of the questions were the same from 1991-93 to 1993-95 and comparisons between years are noted in the text of this report. The SEA surveys solicited information on program administration and evaluation, local program participation, and services, including violence prevention activities. The Governors' survey asked for information on program administration and evaluation, services provided, and the numbers of individuals served. With the adoption of performance indicators for the SDFSCA program, future survey items should remain consistent from one reporting period to the next to allow for greater comparability across the years.

Organization of this Report

The following chapters of this report present findings from the fourth biennial surveys and provide comparisons from the three prior reports wherever possible and appropriate. Chapter 2 describes state and local program operations based on responses to the SEA questionnaire, and Chapter 3 discusses the Governors' state-level program operations and GAR activities based on responses to the Governors' survey. Chapter 4 summarizes the status of the DFSCA program as it operated during 1993-95 and offers some broad conclusions. The report also contains these appendices:

Appendix A - States that Submitted the 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report
Appendix B - State Education Agency 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix C - Governors' Program 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix D - Tabulations of State Education Agency Data
Appendix E - Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

Reports from 50 states and territories were returned in time for inclusion in the state education agency chapter and 47 Governors' surveys were received in time to be included in the

analyses.[1] Much of the data presented in this report are based on estimates, and the number of respondents able to provide the information requested varies significantly from item to item. However, the data do provide a sufficient basis upon which to assess the direction and scope of the DFSCA program.

[1]We did not receive a 1993-95 SEA survey from Alaska, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Additionally, Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, D.C., Wisconsin, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and the Virgin Islands did not submit Governors' surveys for 1993-95. North Dakota's survey for the Governors' program was not included in the 1993-95 report because it was not submitted in time.

Chapter 2. State and Local Education Programs

During 1993-95, SEAs received funding to support state and local AOD use prevention programs through a two-part statutory formula: (1) a base allocation for such programs based entirely on the statewide school-aged population, and (2) additional money based equally on the funds received under Chapter 1 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and on the school-age population. SEAs had to distribute 90 percent of the funds to LEAs and could use the remaining 10 percent of the base allocation for state programs and administration. SEAs were required to allocate all additional funds to LEAs on the basis of the Chapter 1 funding formula, which allots funds primarily in proportion to the enrollment of disadvantaged youth. Total funding for SEA and LEA programs decreased over the two years covered by the fourth biennial survey, from $397 million in 1993-94 to $277 million in 1994-95.

This chapter discusses how SEAs and LEAs used DFSCA funds during 1993-95, and compares these findings with information from the first three biennial surveys where possible and appropriate. The data are described in each of the areas specified below:

- administration and evaluation;
- LEA participation;
- numbers and characteristics of students served;
- services and activities provided by local programs; and
- violence prevention efforts.

The data presented in this chapter are based on responses to the SEA survey from 46 states and 4 territories.[1]

[1]We did not receive a 1993-95 SEA survey from Alaska, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Administration and Evaluation

By law, each SEA was allowed to keep no more than 10 percent of its DFSCA base allocation to fund statewide prevention and education programs.[2] Set-aside funds could be used for the following activities:

- demonstration projects in drug abuse education and prevention;
- development, identification, evaluation and dissemination of model curricula;
- SEA administration;
- supplemental grants to districts in sparsely populated areas, special needs populations, or large numbers of economically disadvantaged children; and
- training and technical assistance to local programs.

In 1993-94, the set-aside sum reported by the 47 responding states was $19.6 million. The same states reported a total of $17.4 million in 1994-95, although for the SEA program as a whole, the total was about $20 million. States have spent less than 6 percent of their base allocation annually on program administration since 1991-92.

Of the 10 percent of SEA funds set aside for statewide efforts, the percentage supporting state level administration of the program increased slightly in 1993-94 to 47 percent from 45 percent in the two previous years, then dropped marginally to 46 percent in 1994-95 (**Exhibit 2-1**). In 1994-95 this percentage represented approximately $7.9 million (**Figure 2-1**). The second most popular activity supported by set-aside funds continued to be training and technical assistance, which gradually increased from 28 percent in 1992-93 to 33 percent the following year and accounted for 36 percent of funds by 1994-95. Supplemental grant awards to LEAs remained the third largest funded activity in the years covered by the fourth biennial survey although the percentage of funds decreased slightly from 12 percent in 1992-93 to 7 percent in 1994-95. As in 1991-93, the remaining five activities allowed under the set-aside funds did not individually account for more than 4 percent of these funds during 1993-95.

During 1993-95, SEAs assisted school districts in a variety of ways to support local drug prevention efforts (**Exhibit 2-2**). More than 90 percent of states provided training in prevention program content, disseminated information on effective program strategies, and provided

[2]SDFSCA changed the funding of state-level SEA programs from 10 percent of the base allocation (including administrative costs) to 5 percent of the SEA/LEA 80 percent funds (not including administrative costs which are capped at 5 percent).

Exhibit 2-1. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Particular Activities During 1991-92 to 1994-1995

Activity	1991 - 92 (n = 52 states)		1992 - 93 (n = 52 states)		1993-94 (n = 47 states)		1994-95 (n = 47 states)	
	Total Funds	Percentage	Total Funds	Percentage	Total Funds	Percentage	Total Funds	Percentage
State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation)	$8,914,818	45%	$8,952,889	45%	$9,305,559	47%	$7,946,980	46%
Supplemental grant awards to LEAs	$2,449,802	12%	$2,379,265	12%	$1,587,013	8%	$1,281,323	7%
Development/purchase of instructional materials	$758,740	4%	$575,763	3%	$531,649	3%	$632,709	4%
Training and technical assistance	$5,672,502	29%	$5,596,337	28%	$6,554,639	33%	$6,167,659	36%
Public awareness activities	$365,480	2%	$352,564	2%	$349,428	2%	$352,457	2%
Coordination	$295,509	1%	$347,398	2%	$560,591	3%	$403,475	2%
Needs assessment and evaluation	$594,150	3%	$735,464	4%	$614,553	3%	$386,223	2%
Other	$803,190	4%	$841,880	4%	$179,912	1%	$237,107	1%
Total SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside	$19,854,191	100%	$19,781,560	100%	$19,683,344	100%	$17,407,933	100%

Sources: Item 22, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs; Item 21, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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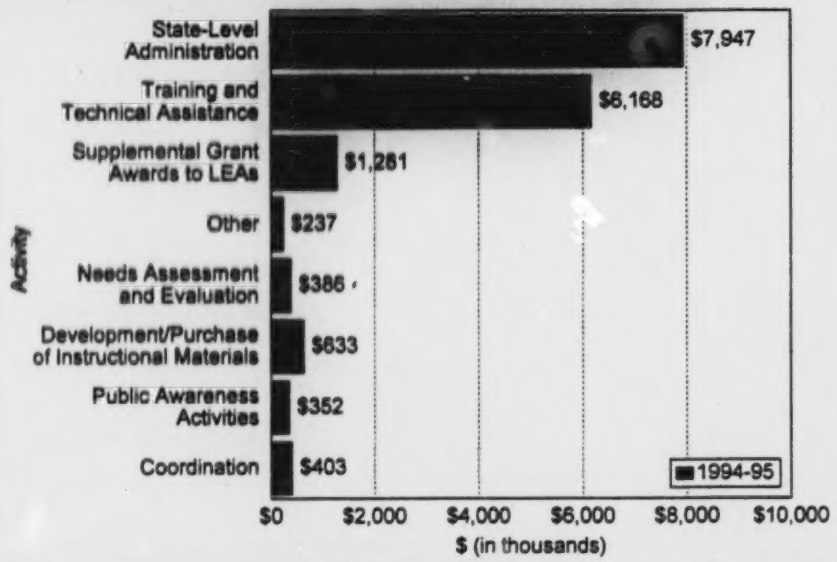
Figure 2-1. Set-Aside Funds Spent for Specific Activities in 1994-95



Source: Item 21, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs; N=47 states and territories

Exhibit 2-2. Percentage of SEAs That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During 1991-93 and 1993-95

Type of Technical Assistance	Percent of SEAs That Provided Assistance	
	1991-93 (n = 54)	1993-95 (n=49)
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	98	94
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	87	80
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	100	98
Assistance in developing curricular materials	85	67
Assistance with evaluation methods	91	86
Assistance in defining target groups	72	67
Assistance with needs assessment	87	94
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63	57

Sources: Item 28, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs and Item 22, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

assistance with needs assessments. Approximately 86 percent of states reported that they also provided technical assistance on evaluation methods, and 80 percent gave LEAs assistance in coordinating community members. The three types of technical assistance least often provided by SEAs during 1993-95 were: identification of treatment resources for youth, assistance in defining target groups, and assistance with curricular development. The percentages of SEAs providing technical assistance in all eight areas decreased from 1991-93 to 1993-95 except in the area of assistance with needs assessment, which rose slightly from 87 percent to 94 percent.

The third biennial survey (1991-93) asked SEAs if there had been an increase since 1987 in the need for technical assistance provided to LEAs. The need for assistance with evaluation methods was cited by most SEAs. The fourth biennial survey asked SEAs about the direction of change in the need for technical assistance since the 1991-93 reporting period. All responding SEAs reported far more increases in need in all eight areas of technical assistance than decreases or no change. In 1993-95, 88 percent of SEAs reported an increased need for training in prevention program content, while 84 percent noted an increased need for dissemination of information on effective prevention approaches, assistance with evaluation methods, and assistance with needs assessments. The area of technical assistance least cited by SEAs as an area of increasing need was development of curricular materials: approximately 51 percent of the SEAs selected this area.

Evaluation

The DFSCA required each SEA to submit a biennial report to the U.S. Department of Education that included an evaluation of the effectiveness of state and local programs. LEAs annually were to provide their respective SEA with a progress report that identified significant accomplishments during the preceding year, the extent to which objectives had been achieved, methods used by LEAs to evaluate program effectiveness, and the results of evaluations. As with the third biennial survey, the fourth survey asked SEAs about state-level evaluation activities and the extent to which LEAs have implemented various evaluation methods. The survey solicited information on:

- the method and frequency of prevalence assessments of AOD use among students;
- the types of information states and LEAs routinely collect; and
- the extent to which various program evaluation methods are conducted and the uses to which evaluation results are applied.

All 50 SEAs that returned the fourth biennial survey reported that they had conducted a statewide prevalence survey of alcohol and other drug use among elementary or secondary school students within the past five years. Since 1991-93, students were more likely to participate in prevalence surveys the higher their grade level (**Exhibit 2-3**). Fewer than one-fourth of all states surveyed elementary grade students while one-third to one-half surveyed middle school students. At the high school level, three-fourths or more of the states conducted surveys. For any grade, fewer states reported surveying students in 1993-95 than in 1991-93.

As in 1991-93, the frequency with which prevalence surveys were administered and their scope of student populations surveyed varied among states in 1993-95. Most states conducted a prevalence survey every two years (57 percent of SEAs in 1993, 70 percent in 1995). Fifty-four percent of SEAs responding to the fourth biennial survey reported conducting a survey in 1995. Since 1991-92, SEAs have remained the agency most often responsible for conducting

Exhibit 2-3. Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students at Specific Grade Levels in 1991-93 and 1993-95

Grade Level Surveyed	1991 -93 (n = 54)		1993-95 (n = 50)	
	Number of States	Percentage of States	Number of States	Percentage of States
K	0	0%	0	0%
1	0	0%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%
3	1	2%	1	2%
4	6	11%	5	10%
5	9	17%	5	10%
6	20	37%	16	32%
7	20	37%	17	34%
8	29	54%	24	48%
9	41	76%	38	76%
10	46	85%	40	80%
11	42	78%	38	76%
12	51	94%	43	86%

Note: States surveyed multiple grade levels.
Sources: Item 2c, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs and Item 5, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

prevalence surveys (61 percent in 1992-93, 52 percent in 1994-95), followed by another state agency (19 percent in 1992-93, 22 percent in 1994-95).

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS[3]) has been the most popular instrument used by states to conduct prevalence surveys since 1991-92. The YRBS was administered by 24 SEAs in 1993 and 29 states in 1995. For both the third and fourth biennial surveys, 19 states reported using surveys they developed.

The types of data on youth collected at the district level are indicated in **Exhibit 2-4** for reporting periods 1991-93 and 1993-95. A comparison of the data collection activities conducted during each reporting period indicates that certain types of data have been universally collected by LEAs in three-fourths or more of the states since 1991-93, namely dropout rates, expulsion rates, and truancy data. About half of the states during both reporting periods also reported that

Exhibit 2-4. Percentage of States That Reported That All LEAs in the State Collected Data on Youth

Youth Data Collected	1991-1993		1993-1995	
	Percent of States	N	Percent of States	N
Local surveys of youth use of AOD	28%	53	13%	45
Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD	52%	52	47%	43
Number of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment	33%	49	29%	42
Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug/alcohol-related crime	26%	42	21%	39
Extent of illegal gang activity	8%	39	5%	39
Dropouts	87%	53	76%	45
Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school	80%	51	71%	44
Truancy/school absenteeism	83%	52	78%	45
Youth suicides and attempted suicides	26%	43	23%	39
Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities	54%	50	48%	44

Note: For 1991-93, some states reported percentage of LEAs (n=34) and others reported percentage of grantees (n=17). For 1993-95, 28 states reported percentage of LEAs and 17 reported percentage of grantees. Excludes territories and the District of Columbia. N=number of states responding to that question.
Sources: Item 20, 1991-93 and 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaires for SEAs

[3]The YRBS, for grades 9-12, is supported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).

all LEAs collect disciplinary data and numbers of youth participating in prevention activities. On the other hand, local surveys of AOD use among youth are not uniformly conducted by all districts within a state. The percentage of states that reported 100 percent of their LEAs conducted this activity was 28 percent in 1991-93 and 13 percent in 1993-95. States were least likely to report that significant numbers of LEAs gather data on illegal gang activity during either reporting period.

In the area of formal program evaluation methods, there was a slight increase in 1993-95 in the percentage of SEAs that conducted process assessments and a slight decrease in the percentage of SEAs conducting the more rigorous outcome or impact assessments (**Exhibit 2-5** and **Figure 2-2**). As with district-level evaluation activities, state-level evaluations may have been impacted by the reduction in DFSCA funds between 1991-93 and 1993-95. Generally, outcome or impact evaluations are more costly and time-consuming than process assessments of prevention activities.

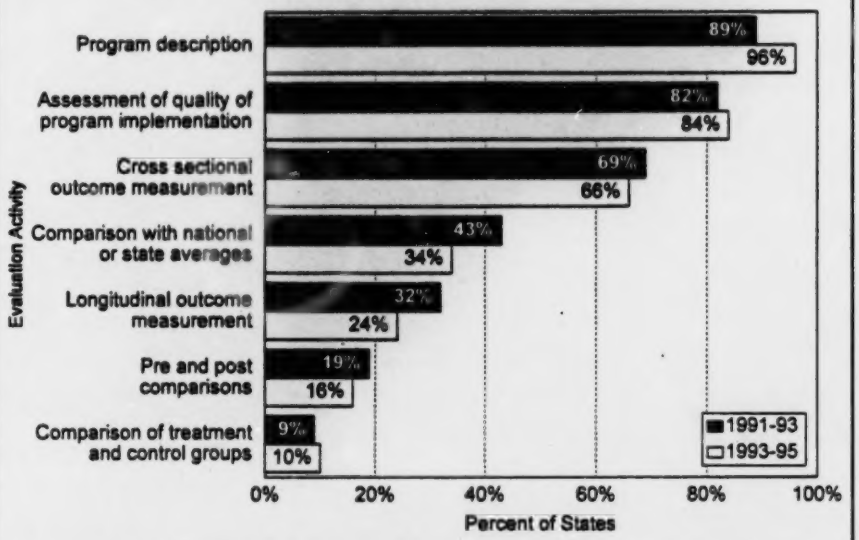
Since 1991-93, there has been no change in the primary use of evaluation data at the state level — to identify LEA needs for technical assistance — regardless of the type of evaluation

Exhibit 2-5. Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level During 1991-93 and 1993-95

Evaluation Activity	1991-93 (n = 54)		1993-95 (n = 50)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	48	89%	48	96%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	44	82%	42	84%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	17	32%	12	24%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	37	69%	33	66%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	10	19%	8	16%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	23	43%	17	34%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	5	9%	5	10%

Sources: Item 17, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs and Item 18, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

Figure 2-2. Evaluation Activities Conducted by SEAs at the State Level During 1991-93 and 1993-95



Sources: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs and Item 18, 1993-95 SEA Questoinnaire

that produced the data. Additionally, the second most frequently reported use of information from process assessments continued to be identification of model programs for replication, and the second most frequent use of outcome data was to direct funding priorities. It remains difficult to attribute much significance to SEA reports of the uses of outcome evaluations, because many SEAs have not conducted such evaluations.

Program evaluation activities at the local level were not conducted as widely in 1993-95 as in 1991-93; there was a decrease in the percentage of states reporting that all LEAs in those states conducted various types of evaluations. The largest percentage decreases were in three areas: (1) descriptive process assessment (61 percent of states reported participation by all districts in 1991-93, only 42 percent in 1994-95); (2) cross sectional data collection of outcomes (22 percent of states in 1991-93, 12 percent in 1994-95); and (3) comparison of outcome measures with national/state averages (23 percent of states in 1991-93 versus 5 percent in 1994-95). Comparison of treatment and control groups remained the evaluation method least employed by local districts during both reporting periods.

LEA Participation

Nearly all LEAs in the country (97 percent) participated in the DFSCA program during this reporting period. LEA participation increased from 78 percent of all LEAs in 1988-89 to 97

Exhibit 2-6. Number and Percentage of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs That Were Funded Under DFSCA State Grants From 1991-92 to 1994-95

Method of Funding	1991-92 (n = 53)		1992-93 (n = 54)		1993-94 (n = 45)		1994-95 (n = 45)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LEAs funded singly	8,884	62%	9,011	63%	8,644	63%	8,632	63%
LEAs participating through IEAs/ consortia	4,920	35%	4,846	34%	4,799	35%	4,673	34%
LEAs not participating	496	3%	366	3%	350	2%	337	3%
Total LEAs	14,300	100%	14,223	100%	13,793	100%	13,642	100%
Total consortia/ IEAs	621		611		611		628	

Sources: Item 11, 1991-93 and 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

percent in 1991-92 and has remained at a similar level through 1994-95 (**Exhibit 2-6**). The majority of LEAs, 63 percent, applied for funds as a single entity. The remaining 34 percent applied through intermediate education agencies (IEAs) or as a consortia of LEAs.

Since 1991-92, about three percent of LEAs have chosen not to participate in the DFSCA program. While the fourth biennial survey did not ask SEAs the primary reason why districts elect not to participate, in past biennial surveys SEAs have indicated that LEAs believe that the amount of program funds they would receive does not warrant the effort to complete the application and implement a program. SEAs have also reported in the past that a very small number of LEAs do not accept any federal funds and a few others have missed the SEA deadline for submitting the DFSCA application.

Students Served by SEA and LEA DFSCA Part B Funds

The last two biennial questionnaires asked SEAs to provide the number of students who received direct services through the DFSCA Part B (state and local grants) programs. To be counted as a direct service recipient, students must participate and have contact with a service provider such that the provider knows of their participation. Examples of direct services include: classroom instruction, student support services, and school presentations to entire grades or schools The percentage of public school students receiving direct services declined over the four years covered by the two reporting periods: 92 percent in 1991-92, 91 percent in 1992-93, 87 percent in 1993-94, and 86 percent in 1994-95. It is difficult to explain the exact cause for the decrease in the percentage of direct service recipients between the two reporting periods of 1991-93 and 1993-95. One possible explanation might be that, while enrollment stayed the same or

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increased over the four years, fewer public school students were served in 1993-95 because of the decrease in federal funds for drug prevention activities during this time period (see **Exhibit 1-1**).

During the last four reporting years, LEAs were fairly consistent in the types of populations they served using DFSCA funds (**Exhibit 2-7**). Over 75 percent of LEAs typically served students in general, over 65 percent served teachers and other school staff, and more than 55 percent served parents. Community organizations were the next most frequently served group, by 40 percent or more of the LEAs during a given year, while law enforcement agencies were targeted by a third of the districts. The two populations targeted least frequently for prevention services were out-of-school youth (7 to 9 percent of LEAs) and juveniles in detention facilities (three percent of LEAs during each of the past two years).

Exhibit 2-7. Percentage of LEAs That Served Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs From 1991-92 to 1994-95

Target Population	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Students in general	88%	85%	75%	80%
Juveniles in detention facilities	5%	11%	3%	3%
Other out-of-school youth	7%	9%	9%	9%
Parents	57%	57%	59%	56%
Teachers and other school staff	69%	66%	67%	65%
Community groups/organizations	42%	45%	41%	40%
Law enforcement agencies	35%	36%	33%	33%

Sources: Item 16, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs, and Item 17, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Services and Activities Provided by LEAs

State education agencies were asked to estimate the percent of their LEAs that provided various types of services through public schools. Since 1991-92, the most common LEA services have been teacher/staff training, student instruction, curriculum development/acquisition and student assistance programs (**Exhibit 2-8**). However, there were noticeable decreases between the third and fourth biennial surveys in the percentage of LEAs providing these and other services. The largest drop was in the area of curriculum development and acquisition, a decline from 64 to 49 percent of LEAs between 1992-93 and 1993-94 and to 45 percent in 1994-95. Other significant decreases observed between the third and fourth biennial reporting periods were in the percent of LEAs offering student assistance programs (a decrease from 58 to 48 percent of LEAs) and in the number of LEAs providing teacher/staff training (a decrease from 68 percent to 59 percent of LEAs). Similar decreases were also noted in the areas of student

Exhibit 2-8. Percentage of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through Public Schools From 1991-92 to 1994-95[a]

Type of Service	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Teacher/staff training	66%	68%	59%	57%
Student instruction	67%	67%	61%	60%
Curriculum development or acquisition	63%	64%	49%	45%
Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	59%	58%	48%	47%
Alternative education programs	18%	18%	21%	21%
Parent education/involvement	47%	52%	43%	43%
After-school or before-school programs	23%	25%	24%	23%
Community service projects	27%	31%	21%	20%
Services for out-of-school youth	5%	7%	5%	4%
Special (one-time) events	50%	55%	46%	44%

[a]Percentages are based on SEA-estimated numbers of LEAs providing such services. For 1991-93, some states reported LEAs (n=37) and some reported grantees (n=16) in response to this item; for 1993-95, 24 states reported LEAs and 18 states reported grantees. Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.

Sources: Item 13, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs, and Item 15, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

instruction, community service projects, parent education/ involvement and special (one-time) events. These reductions in services or activities may be related to the reduction in federal funding during this same period of time. The three types of services that LEAs provided at a similar level over the course of the four years were after-school or before-school programs, alternative education programs, and services for out-of-school youth.

Violence Prevention

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) of 1994 explicitly authorizes state and local programs to incorporate violence prevention efforts into programs supported under the SDFSCA as of July 1995. In anticipation of the passage of this legislation, the 1991-93 and 1993-95 biennial surveys asked SEAs several questions designed to identify the scope of school violence problems and to obtain baseline information on violence prevention programs already in place in the nation's schools (whether, in some instances, paid for with DFSCA funds, or paid for with non-DFSCA funds). Based on estimated percentages given by SEAs responding to the third and fourth biennial surveys, it appears that fewer LEAs in 1993-95 were facing specific violence problems than they were in 1991-93 (**Exhibit 2-9**). The percent of LEAs with students injured on school grounds as a result of a violent act was nearly cut in half in 1993-95 to 17 percent (from 33 percent in 1991-93). The second largest decrease was in the estimated percent of LEAs who dealt with students participating in illegal gang activities, a 13

Exhibit 2-9. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems

Violence Problem	1991-93[a] (n = 37 states)	1993-95 (n = 35 states)
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds	33%	17%
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds	36%	25%
School staff have been attached or injured by students	22%	13%
Students participate in illegal gang activities	31%	18%
Other[b]	24%	14%

[a]Some states reported they did not feel comfortable estimating these numbers.

[b]Other violence problems include youth suicide; student possession of weapons; robbery and vandalism; and child abuse and domestic violence.

Sources: Item 31, 1991-93 DFSCA SEA survey, and Item 24, 1993-95 DFSCA SEA survey.

percentage point decrease. Fewer LEAs were reported in 1993-95 than in the previous reporting period as experiencing problems with other violence-related problems such as student injuries off school grounds, attacks on school staff, and other incidents.

While local districts appear to have experienced a reduction in violence-related problems between 1991-93 and 1993-95, state-level involvement in violence prevention efforts increased

Exhibit 2-10. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific State-Level Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention or Gang Resistance Activity	1991-1993 (n = 54 states)		1993-1995 (n= 50 states)	
	Number of States	Percentage of States	Number of States	Percentage of States
Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities	36	67%	41	84%
State-level coordination of violence prevention activities	43	80%	44	90%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	44	82%	46	94%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	33	61%	38	78%
Training of state-level staff	39	72%	37	76%
Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff	44	82%	44	90%
Development of program materials	29	54%	27	55%
Allocation of state funds for violence prevention	26	48%	34	69%
Public awareness activities	37	69%	38	79%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	12	22%	29	59%

Sources: Item 32, 1991-93 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs, and Item 25, 1993-95 Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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during this same time period, as is evident in **Exhibit 2-10**. The largest increases in state-level efforts occurred in the areas of: evaluations of violence prevention activities (up by 37 percentage points); allocation of state funds for violence prevention (an increase of 21 percentage points); and statewide needs assessments for violence prevention activities (an increase of 17 percentage points). The percent of states developing program materials and those training state-level staff in violence prevention issues remained relatively stable from 1991-93 to 1993-95.

Differences in the manner in which questions regarding LEA violence prevention activities were asked in 1993-95 preclude comparisons with the 1991-93 findings (**Exhibit 2-11**). However, the 1993-95 data indicate that a significant number of LEAs were engaged in some type of effort to prevent or reduce violence. A majority of states reported that 50 percent or more of the LEAs were involved in training and technical assistance for both district and school staff, and in program planning. LEAs were involved to a moderate extent in other efforts such as conducting needs assessments, coordinating violence prevention activities, and public awareness. On the other hand, LEAs were only beginning to engage in development and evaluation of

Exhibit 2-11. Percentage of States That Reported the Proportion of LEAs in Their State Conducting Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity, 1993-95

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity[a]	LEA Involvement in Activity (n=45 states)			
	Less than 25%	Between 25-50%	Between 50-75%	More than 75%
Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities	16%	39%	25%	21%
Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities	20%	33%	27%	20%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	9%	36%	27%	29%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	27%	36%	16%	22%
Training of district-level staff	18%	24%	36%	22%
Training and/or technical assistance for school staff	14%	23%	46%	18%
Development of program materials	47%	33%	14%	7%
Allocation of local funds for violence prevention	43%	18%	25%	14%
Public awareness activities	27%	30%	25%	18%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	50%	32%	7%	11%

[a]Other activities reported by five states include: installation of security devices and metal detectors; coordination of violence and drug prevention; and revision of DARE program materials to include violence prevention

Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia

Source: Item 26, 1993-95 DFSCA Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

violence prevention activities as indicated by the percent of states that reported fewer than one-fourth of the LEAs were engaged in development of program materials (47 percent of states), allocation of local funds (43 percent of states), and evaluation (50 percent of states). This is understandable given that the new legislation that added violence prevention as a key component of drug and violence prevention education was not in effect until the end of the 1993-95 reporting period.

Chapter 3. Governors' State and Local Programs

Since the enactment of the DFSCA, between 20 and 30 percent of the Part B funds distributed to each state have gone to the Governor's office or to an agency designated by the Governor. The Governors' offices use these funds to award grants to health, mental health, law enforcement and family service agencies, schools, and other local organizations to establish AOD prevention programs within the community. The Governors' program received approximately $102 million during fiscal year 1993-94 and $91 million during 1994-95.

The DFSCA placed a number of restrictions on how the Governor's funds could be spent in each state. First, a minimum of 42.5 percent of this funding was earmarked to support grants for youth at high risk for AOD use. Characteristics the Act identified as qualifying a youth as being at highrisk of AOD use included dropping out of school, delinquency, incarceration, mental illness, suicidal behavior, economic disadvantage, pregnancy, academic failure, chronic pain, and a number of others.[1] Second, as a result of the 1990 amendments, at least 10 percent of the Governors' funds had to be used for drug abuse resistance education, and another 5 percent had to be used for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs for students. Third, administrative expenses associated with the program were capped at 2.5 percent of the total allocation. Remaining funds, not to exceed 42.5 percent of the total, could be used at the discretion of the Governor, or a designee, to support other local prevention efforts.

In this chapter we describe the Governors' program as it operated during 1993-95, providing comparative analyses with program operations in previous years wherever possible or appropriate. The data presented in this chapter are based on the biennial surveys completed by 47 Governors' programs,[2] and are organized into the following sections:

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[1]Section 5122(b)(2) of DFSCA.

[2]We did not receive surveys from Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, D.C., Wisconsin, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Palau, and Virgin Islands. North Dakota was not included in the 1993-95 report because its survey was not submitted in time.

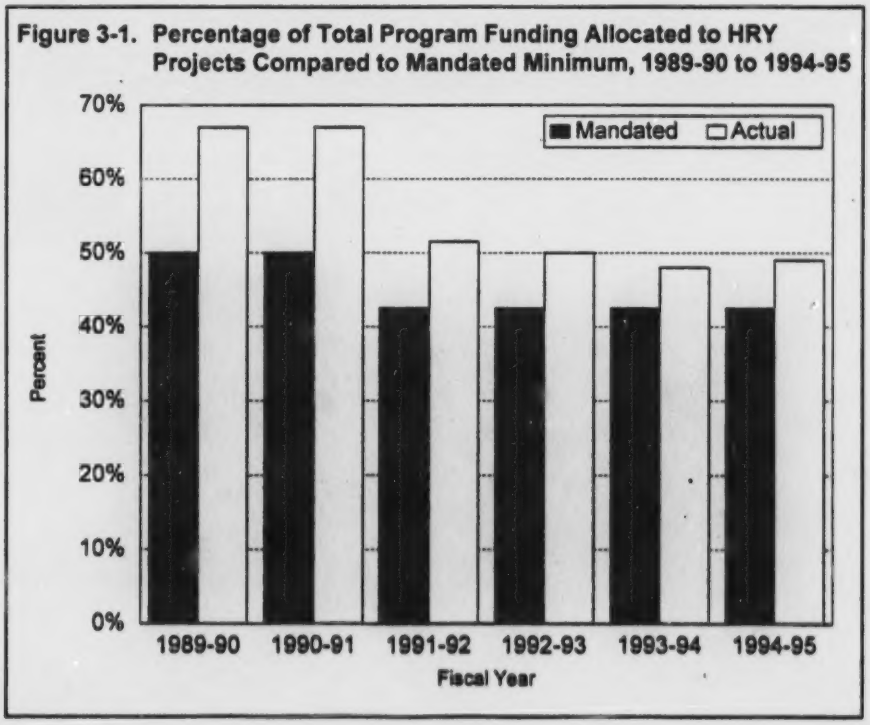
- distribution of Governors' program funds
- program administration and evaluation
- number and characteristics of persons served
- services and activities.

Distribution of Governor's Program Funds

As in 1991-93, Governors' programs for 1993-95 distributed funding to local organizations through four types of grants: (1) high-risk youth (HRY) awards, (2) drug abuse resistance education (DARE), (3) replication awards, and (4) other discretionary (OD) awards.

For the reporting periods of 1991-93 and 1993-95, the DFSCA required 42.5 percent of all Governors' program funds be spent on projects that targeted high-risk youth and that no more than that amount be used for other discretionary awards. In all four years covered by the last two biennial surveys, the states exceeded the mandated minimum of 42.5 percent for HRY projects by allocating an average of 50 percent of total funds to such activities. Between 1991-93 and 1993-95, there was a slight decrease in the percent of total funds for HRY projects, from 51.5 percent to 49.2 percent. **Figure 3-1** displays the percentage of total program funds allocated to HRY projects compared to the legislatively mandated minimum proportion from 1989-90 through 1994-95.

Figure 3-1. Percentage of Total Program Funding Allocated to HRY Projects Compared to Mandated Minimum, 1989-90 to 1994-95



As **Figure 3-1** indicates, each year since 1989, Governors' programs have exceeded the minimum allocation requirement for HRY projects. For 1989-90, the mandated minimum was 50 percent yet the states actually distributed two-thirds of total funding to such projects, exceeding the minimum by 17 percent. The 1990 amendments decreased the minimum proportion required from 50 to 42.5 percent, partially as a result of the additional requirements to allocate 10 percent of funding for DARE and 5 percent for replication of effective projects. It is probable that the additional set-aside requirements had an effect on the margin by which the total funding to HRY projects exceeded the statutory minimum during subsequent years.

Exhibit 3-1 summarizes the numbers and amounts of HRY and other discretionary (OD) grants awarded during 1993-94 and 1994-95 by the 47 responding Governors' programs. As shown, the number of awards increased by seven percent for HRY awards but decreased 17 percent for OD awards, although the amount of funding decreased for both of these categories.

Exhibit 3-1. Number and Amount of Governors' Program Grant Awards[a], 1993-95

Type of Award	Number of Awards		Total Amount[b] (in millions)	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
HRY	1,361	1,462	$48.6	$44.8
OD	1,184	977	$37.7	$28.6

[a]n=47

[b]Includes funds for HRY and OD awards only. States were not asked to provide specific information about DARE or replication programs.

Source: Item 3, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs.

During the four years encompassed by the last two reporting periods (see **Exhibit 3-2**), the average size of HRY awards initially increased in 1992-93, then decreased over the next two years, while the average size of OD awards remained fairly stable.[3] In 1992-93, HRY awards averaged $39,340 while OD awards averaged $31,170. By 1994-95, HRY awards had declined

Exhibit 3-2. Average Size of High-Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, During 1991-92 to 1994-95

Type of Award	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
HRY	$37,461	$39,340	$35,699	$30,640
OD	$30,767	$31,170	$31,841	$29,254

Sources: Item 3, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 6, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

[3]The majority of both HRY and OD awards were for a 12 to 18-month period during both reporting periods.

to $30,640 while OD awards declined to $29,254. **Exhibit 3-2** shows the average size of HRY and OD awards over the four-year period.

Exhibit 3-3 summarizes the percentage of HRY and OD awards of various sizes made during the last two reporting periods covered by the biennial surveys. On average, the percent of awards made within the various size categories remained relatively stable over these four years. Approximately 7 to 16 percent of awards were for less than $5,000; about 35 percent of awards were between $5,000 and $24,999; 24 to 32 percent of awards were between $25,000 and $49,999; and 22 to 27 percent of awards were larger than $50,000. It also appears that from 1991-93 to 1993-95, there was a decrease in the proportion of moderately large awards ($25,000 to $49,000) and an increase in small awards (less than $5,000).

Exhibit 3-3. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award, 1991-93 and 1993-95

Size of Award	High Risk Youth Awards		Other Discretionary Awards	
	1991-93	1993-95	1991-93	1993-95
Less than $5,000	9%	7%	16%	12%
$5,000-$24,999	35%	36%	35%	35%
$25,000-$49,999	32%	28%	27%	24%
More than $50,000	24%	27%	23%	22%

Sources: Item 5, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 13, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Program Administration and Evaluation

Administration of program funds has remained fairly constant from 1991-92 to 1994-95. In the majority of states, an agency, department, or office designated by the Governor has administered program funding. Eight of the 47 states (17 percent) that responded to the 1993-95 biennial survey indicated that the Governor's office directly administered the program compared to 22 percent for 1991-93 (12 of 54 respondents). As in 1991-93, a number of states in 1993-95 (16 states) assigned program administration responsibilities directly to an alcohol and drug abuse division with the cabinet-level agency. Other agencies administering the program also stayed relatively constant between the last two reporting periods covered by the survey: education departments (four in 1993-95; seven in 1991-93), and justice or public safety agencies (five states during each survey period). In 1993-95, a family social service agency administered the program in three states and in four other states, a public health department oversaw program administration.

The great majority of Governors' programs have provided technical assistance in a variety of ways to grantees over the past two reporting periods (see **Exhibit 3-4**). The percentage of states providing assistance to award recipients in each of the eight areas is approximately the same in 1993-1995 as it was in 1991-93, with slight increases (2 to 6 percent) in all areas except identification of treatment resources (same percentage) and assistance with curricular development, a decrease of six percent. It is likely that in the earlier years (1991-93), grantees were just beginning to implement drug prevention programs that involved curricular materials and needed more assistance in this area than in later years.

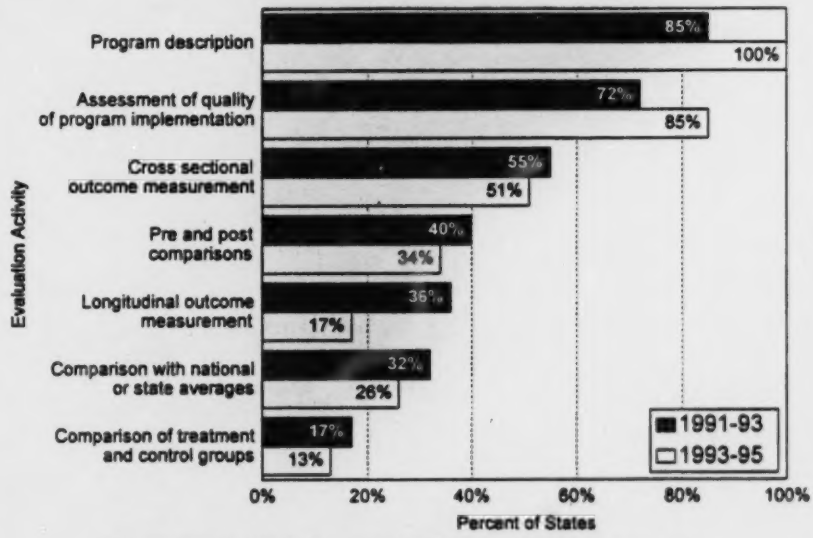
Exhibit 3-4. Percentage of States That Provided Technical Assistance to Grantees During 1991-93 and 1993-95

Type of Technical Assistance	1991-93 (n=54)	1993-95 (n=46)
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	82%	87%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	85%	87%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	94%	96%
Assistance in developing curricular materials	50%	44%
Assistance with evaluation methods	83%	87%
Assistance in defining target groups	74%	80%
Assistance with needs assessment	74%	76%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63%	63%

Sources: Item 7, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

DFSCA requires administering agencies to conduct an annual evaluation of program activities. Like the SEAs, between the last two reporting periods of the biennial surveys, there were increases in the percentage of states that conducted process assessments and decreases in the percentage that completed outcome assessments of GAR program activities (see **Figure 3-2; Exhibit 3-5**). During the 1993-95 reporting period, all 47 states that completed a survey reported conducting a descriptive process assessment, up from 1991-93 when 85 percent of states reported doing so. There was also an increase of 13 percentage points (from 1991-93 to 1993-95) in the proportion of states conducting a process assessment to determine the quality of program implementation.

Figure 3-2. Evaluation Activities Conducted by Governors' DFSCA Programs at the State Level 1991-95



Sources: Item 23, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 10, 1993-95 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Program

Exhibit 3-5. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities, During 1991-93 and 1993-95

Evaluation Activity	1991-93 (n=53)		1993-95 (n=47)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	45	85%	47	100%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	38	72%	40	85%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	19	36%	8	17%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	29	55%	24	51%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	21	40%	16	34%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	17	32%	12	26%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	9	17%	6	13%

Source: Item 10, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 23, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

A smaller percentage of states conducted outcome or impact assessments in 1993-95 than in the previous year, for all categories of evaluation. In the area of longitudinal data collection of outcome measures, there was a drop of 17 percentage points in states conducting this type of assessment. For the remaining five types of evaluation activities, there were also slight declines in the percentage of states conducting these activities in 1993-95 vs. 1991-93 — six percentage point differences or less for each type of evaluation activity.

Overall, the majority of states continued to conduct process assessments since 1991-92 rather than outcome assessments. It is likely that the increases in process assessments between 1991-93 and 1993-95 are due in part to the federal government's increased emphasis on evaluation and the advent of performance indicators for federal programs. However, after nearly a decade of being in operation, it would appear that grantees would be conducting more outcome evaluations than they are currently conducting. Outcome assessments can be more costly than process assessments and could therefore account for some of the decline between reporting years, given the decline in federal funds during this same time period.

The 1993-95 survey asked states to indicate how they used the results of the various evaluations they conducted. For five of the seven evaluation activities (see **Exhibit 3-5**, areas a-d, f) the majority of respondents (50-92 percent) used evaluation results primarily to direct funding priorities, followed by identification of model programs. In the areas of pre/post assessments (area e) and use of a treatment group (area g), the opposite was true: states indicated these evaluation activities were used first to identify model programs, then to direct funding priorities. States also used evaluation results to identify LEA needs.

Number and Characteristics of Persons Served

As in 1991-93, the exact number of individuals served by the Governors' programs is not available since not all states returned a completed 1993-95 survey. Based on the available data, a minimum of 3.4 million persons received direct services from the program in 1991-92, increasing to 5.4 million the following year, declining somewhat in 1993-94 to 5.2 million, and decreasing again in 1994-95 to 4.8 million (**Exhibit 3-6**).

School-aged youth accounted for 69 percent of direct service recipients in 1993-94 and 79 percent of recipients in 1994-95, an increase from 61 percent and 63 percent, respectively, from 1991-92 and 1992-93 (see **Exhibit 3-7**). As in 1991-93, community members and parents represented the next two largest target populations in 1993-95. There was a slight but steady decline from 1991-92 to 1994-95 in the percentage of parents directly receiving services, a

Exhibit 3-6. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governors') From 1991-92 to 1994-95

Year	Total Recipients	State Average	State Median	n
1991-1992	3,392,511	70,677	30,692	48
1992-1993	5,375,516	105,402	37,760	51
1993-1994	5,243,393	137,984	48,331	38
1994-1995	4,829,358	130,523	48,470	38

Sources: Item 1, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 1, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Exhibit 3-7. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governors') From 1991-92 to 1994 -95, by Target Population

	1991-92 (n = 29)		1992-93 (n = 30)		1993-94 (n = 32)		1994-95 (n = 34)	
Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School-aged youth attending public schools	77,833	55%	940,118	53%	2,936,601	67%	2,969,076	77%
School-aged youth attending private schools	39,240	3%	40,654	2%	18,925	<1%	41,572	1%
School-aged youth not in school	39,194	3%	133,742	8%	42,169	1%	36,383	<1%
Parents	178,913	13%	199,848	11%	390,426	9%	283,641	7%
Law enforcement officials	17,179	1%	15,024	1%	41,800	1%	26,387	1%
Community-based health or mental health professionals	12,675	1%	17,831	1%	325,020	7%	197,101	5%
Other community members	300,744	21%	373,044	21%	524,503	12%	214,581	6%
Teachers and other school personnel	33,066	2%	32,702	2%	79,375	2%	54,446	1%
Counselors	7,546	1%	8,986	1%	19,087	<1%	10,842	<1%

Source: Item 2, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

noticeable increase in the percent of community-based health professionals served, and a major decrease in the percent of other community members served for the same time period. The remaining populations targeted by award recipients (e.g., teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials) did not account for more than 2 percent of all direct services, similar to the results of the 1991-93 survey.

Services and Activities

The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services during 1993-95 are nearly identical to those in which services were provided in 1991-93: half in school settings (elementary to postsecondary) and half in non-school settings (**Exhibit 3-8**). Community centers, summer camps, juvenile detention facilities, and public housing are among the most common non-school settings.

Exhibit 3-8. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts From 1991-92 to 1994-95

Service Delivery Context	1991-92 (n = 51)		1992-93 (n = 53)		1993-94 (n = 44)		1994-95 (n = 44)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary/ secondary schools	990	45%	1,096	47%	1,127	43%	1,164	45%
Post-secondary setting	91	4%	90	4%	170	6%	161	6%
Non-school setting (e.g., Head Start, community centers, etc.)	1,066	48%	1,085	46%	952	36%	937	37%
Other	64	3%	65	3%	403	15%	313	12%
TOTAL	2,211	100%	2,336	100%	2,652	100%	2,575	100%

Sources: Item 6, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 14, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

As in 1991-93, a majority of award recipients provided direct services to in-school youth in 1993-95 (**Exhibit 3-9**). Coordination with law enforcement or other community agencies remained the second most frequent type of service conducted by grantees despite a slight drop in the percentage of grantees providing this service over these four years. Training activities continued to increase in popularity among award recipients from 1991-92 to 1994-95 (44 percent to 56 percent) to account for the third service most often provided by grantees. The frequency of grantees providing services to parents, media activities, and curriculum development remained fairly steady over the four years. Services to out-of-school youth declined sharply between 1992-93 and 1993-94 (from 42 percent to 29 percent) and only increased slightly the next reporting year.

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Exhibit 3-9. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients of All Types That Provided Specific Services From 1991-92 to 1994-95

Type of Service	1991-92 (n = 46)		1992-93 (n = 48)		1993-94 (n = 47)		1994-95 (n = 47)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Training	916	44%	875	41%	1,257	49%	1,374	56%
Direct services to youth in school	1,276	63%	1,424	67%	1,749	69%	1,638	67%
Direct services to youth out of school	768	38%	878	42%	731	29%	790	32%
Direct services to parents	865	43%	873	42%	961	38%	919	38%
Prevalence surveys	121	6%	88	4%	225	9%	227	9%
Media activities	457	22%	449	21%	653	26%	505	21%
Curriculum development or acquisition	504	25%	500	35%	592	23%	567	23%
Coordination with law enforcement or other community agencies	1,297	60%	1,389	63%	1,497	59%	1,425	58%

Sources: Items 3 and 8, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs, and Item 20, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Chapter 4. Summary and Conclusions

This chapter briefly summarizes the findings from the fourth biennial state surveys and concludes with some broad observations on the status of the DFSCA program. We first review key results of the SEA and Governors' program surveys to give a general description of DFSCA program operations during 1993-95.

State and Local Education Agency DFSCA Programs

- Nearly all school districts in the country (97 percent) participated in the program in 1993-95.
- Approximately 87 percent of enrolled public school students received direct services from state and district DFSCA programs from 1993 to 1995.
- The populations most often targeted for services by local programs include students in general (80 percent of LEAs), teachers and other school staff (65 percent of LEAs), and parents (56 percent of LEAs).
- Student instruction and staff training have been the DFSCA-funded activities most commonly provided by local AOD prevention programs since 1991-92.
- Less than 5 percent of total SEA funding under the program was used for state-level administration. Of the 10 percent of SEA funds set aside for statewide efforts, the percentage supporting state-level administration of the program remained fairly constant, at around 46 percent, from 1991-92 to 1994-95.
- A substantial majority of state and local education agencies had already initiated violence prevention activities in the schools, although not necessarily paid for with DFSCA funds.

Governors' DFSCA Program

- The program awarded nearly 5,000 high-risk youth (HRY) and other discretionary (OD) grants in 1993-95, totaling $160 million, to support the establishment and operation of local AOD prevention programs.
- Ten million public school students received direct services from the Governors' program in 1993-95.
- As in previous years, the percentage of Governors' funds allocated to high-risk youth projects during 1993-95 exceeded the statutorily set minimum.

- The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services in 1994-95 were almost equally divided between school (elementary to postsecondary) (51 percent) and non-school settings (49 percent).
- School-aged youth accounted for 79 percent of all direct service recipients in 1994-95, and direct services to in-school youth were provided by 67 percent of all grant award recipients.
- More Governors' programs conducted process evaluations in 1993-95 than in 1991-93, but fewer completed outcome or impact assessments.
- The majority of Governors' programs primarily used evaluation results to direct funding priorities.

Conclusions

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act has continued to be the main impetus for the large variety of prevention initiatives conducted in virtually every state and community in this nation. Nearly all school districts in the country (97 percent) operate an AOD prevention program, either separately or as a part of a consortium of school districts. In addition, the Governors' programs provide financial and technical support to community-based organizations, schools, and other nonprofit entities for AOD prevention.

During the reporting period of 1993-95, states and localities experienced a drop in availability of federal funds for prevention as appropriations dropped from $508 million in 1992-93 to $499 million in 1993-94, and again to $370 million in 1994-95. Despite the fact that prevention efforts in many states predate the law, and that some states have developed additional sources of funding to complement DFSCA funds, the scope and direction of such efforts are clearly influenced by the availability of DFSCA federal funding as we discuss later in this chapter.

The reauthorization of the law as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act includes provisions for more stringent program evaluation, accountability, and program reporting by States and school districts than was formerly required by law. Beginning with the 1995-97 reporting period, states must submit evidence of program effectiveness through the collection of drug use outcome data and criminal and violent incidents. States and localities are also encouraged to use research-based programming and to regularly evaluate their programs. The data we received through the 1993-95 biennial survey clearly indicate that states and districts were anticipating these changes and the need for more program evaluation, more technical assistance to districts in effective programming and evaluation, and more collaborations with

community agencies. At the same time, it was also evident from the data that the drop in federal funds during this reporting period adversely affected the level and scope of programming that could be supported with the funds. The data show that services to youth, as well as program evaluation and growth, decreased from the levels observed during the previous reporting period.

Exhibits 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, and **4-4** indicate the changes and adjustments in state and local programs since the previous reporting period and whether the changes are perceived to be due mostly to the DFSCA program. State and local DFSCA programs experienced or put into effect a number of changes during these two years (see **Exhibit 4-1**). The largest state-level change, according to responding states, has been in the quality of evaluation activities conducted at the state level: 53 percent of states reported an increase in this area but 35 percent reported no change. The next most significant change was in the states' efforts for curriculum development and dissemination: 43 percent of states increased their efforts since 1991-93 and 41 percent reported no change. Not surprisingly, given the decline in federal funds since the last reporting period, a majority of states reported a decrease or no change in the number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention (88 percent) and in the amount of state funds available for drug prevention (78 percent).

Exhibit 4-1. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities Since 1991-93 and Attribution to DFSCA

Change Areas	Direction of Change (n=49)				Change Due Mostly to DFSCA (n=49)
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	
State level:					
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	10%	31%	57%	2%	18%
State efforts for curriculum development/ dissemination	43%	10%	41%	6%	39%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	18%	27%	51%	4%	20%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	53%	8%	35%	4%	47%
LEA level:					
Collaboration between LEAS and relevant community organizations	90%	6%	4%	0%	80%
Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth	74%	6%	16%	4%	55%
Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff	67%	6%	18%	8%	63%
Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluations	59%	6%	27%	6%	49%

Source: Item 23, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

At the local level, an overwhelming majority of states (90 percent) reported increases in collaboration between LEAs and community organizations and 80 percent of states attributed these changes to the DFSCA program. States also reported that more LEAs were serving high-risk youth (74 percent of states), providing counseling to staff and students (67 percent), and conducting outcome or impact evaluations (59 percent) since the last reporting period.

As indicated in **Exhibit 4-2**, states perceived an increased need during the two years following the 1991-93 reporting period to provide districts with technical assistance to enhance drug prevention efforts and improve program evaluation. A large majority of states reported an increased need for providing training in prevention program content (88 percent), dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches (84 percent), assistance with evaluation methods (84 percent), and with needs assessments (84 percent). More than half the states also saw an increase in the need for other types of technical assistance such as coordination of community groups, identification of treatment resources, defining target groups for funding, and development of curricular materials.

Exhibit 4-2. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) Reporting a Change in the Need for Technical Assistance to LEAs Since 1991-93

Type of Technical Assistance	Direction of Change in the Need for Assistance Since 1991-93 (n =49)		
	Increased	Decreased	No Change/ No Response
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	88%	6%	6%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	71%	18%	11%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	84%	8%	8%
Assistance in developing curricular materials	51%	37%	12%
Assistance with evaluation methods	84%	4%	12%
Assistance in defining target groups	59%	18%	23%
Assistance with needs assessment	84%	8%	8%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	61%	20%	19%

Source: Item 22, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

The Governors' DFSCA Program also experienced a number of changes since 1991-93, as indicated in **Exhibit 4-3**. States saw increases in: the number of communities with formal prevention programs (78 percent); school-community collaborations (87 percent); the number of local programs conducting outcome evaluations (73 percent); state-level programs to prevent

Exhibit 4-3. Percentage of States That Reported the Direction of Change in Drug Use Prevention Activities Since 1991-93 and Whether this Change Was a Result of the DFSCA Program

Area of Change	Degree of Change Since 1991-93 (n=46)				Change Attributed Mostly to DFSCA (n=46)
	Increase	Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	26%	30%	39%	4%	22%
Number of communities with formal programs	78%	4%	15%	2%	63%
School collaboration with relevant community groups	87%	2%	4%	7%	74%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	48%	22%	28%	2%	22%
Quality of procedures for identification of high risk youth	57%	2%	35%	7%	48%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	61%	9%	24%	6%	41%
Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations	73%	4%	20%	2%	61%
Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	70%	4%	20%	6%	37%
Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	89%	4%	4%	2%	65%

Source: Item 9, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

violence (70 percent); and local-level programs to prevent violence (89 percent). For all but one of these areas (increase in state-level violence prevention programs), states attributed these changes in large part to DFSCA. As with the SEAs, the Governors' program experienced reductions in both funding and staff resources during this time period. Approximately 69 percent of states reported a decrease or no change in the number of staff-level positions allocated for drug prevention, while 50 percent of states reported reduced or unchanged levels of state funding.

States' responses to survey questions on technical assistance needs for Governors' program grantees, suggest a recognition of the increased need for better program evaluation and measurement, as indicated in **Exhibit 4-4**. Most states (93 percent) reported a perceived increase

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Exhibit 4-4. Percentage of Governors' Programs Reporting a Change in the Need for Assistance to Grantees Since 1991-93

Type of Technical Assistance	Direction of Change in the Need for Technical Assistance Since 1991-93 (n = 46 states)		
	Increased Need	Decreased Need	No Change in Need
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	74%	24%	2%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	80%	16%	4%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	91%	9%	0%
Assistance in developing curricular materials	41%	49%	10%
Assistance with evaluation methods	93%	7%	0%
Assistance in defining target groups	74%	19%	7%
Assistance with needs assessment	80%	16%	4%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	59%	33%	8%

Source: Item 7, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

in the need to provide assistance with evaluation methods and with dissemination of information on effective strategies (91 percent). On the other hand, slightly more than half of the states perceived a decrease or no change in assistance for developing curricular materials.

These data show that states are aware of the need to concentrate more efforts on evaluation and measurement of programs and prevention activities. At the same time, decreases in federal funding during this reporting period, which determined to a large extent the level of funding at the local level, may have adversely affected the ability of many states to conduct such evaluations. Beginning with the 1995-97 reporting period, the requirements for program evaluation and accountability will be even more stringent and unless the federal funding levels provide adequate support for states to implement such efforts, the result may again be less than optimal.

The advent of the new federal reporting system for SDFSCA, which is based on performance indicators for the program and is accompanied by extensive technical assistance to states, should facilitate the assessment of the program at the national level and yield greater knowledge about the program's effectiveness over time.

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Appendix A - States that Submitted the 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report

State and Local Education Agencies: List of States Responding to the 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report

States Received and Included in the Analyses:

Alabama	Kentucky	Ohio
Arizona	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Maine	Oregon
California	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota
District of Columbia	Missouri	Texas
Florida	Montana	Utah
Georgia	Nebraska	Vermont
Hawaii	Nevada	Virginia
Idaho	New Hampshire	Washington
Illinois	New Jersey	West Virginia
Indiana	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Iowa	New York	Wyoming
Kansas	North Dakota	

States Not Received:

Alaska	North Carolina
Michigan	Tennessee

Territories Received

Palau	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands

Territories Not Received:

American Samoa	Guam	Northern Mariana Islands

Governors' Programs: List of States Responding to the 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report

States Received and Included in the Analyses:

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

States Not Received:

District of Columbia
Kansas
North Carolina
North Dakota *(received too late for inclusion in this report)*
Tennessee
Wisconsin

Territories Received

American Samoa
Puerto Rico

Territories Not Received:

Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau
Virgin Islands

Appendix B - State Education Agency 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report Form

OMB Number:1875-0096 Expiration Date: 08/31/99

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT SURVEY

U.S. Department of Education

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

Time Period Covered by This Survey: 1993-94 and 1994-95 School Years
(July 1993 through June 1995)

Survey Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

PAPERWORK BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1875-0096. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 30 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. **If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to:** U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651. **If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to:** DFSCA Project Director, RTI-CRE, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709-2194.

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AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

Reauthorization of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) in 1994 changed the name of the Act to Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA); however, this survey fulfills state requirements under DFSCA and thus the instrument refers only to DFSCA. Section 5127 of DFSCA requires the Secretary to collect certain information about State and local implementation of DFSCA on a biennial basis. Specifically, States are required to submit to the Secretary information on the State and local programs conducted with assistance furnished under DFSCA that must include:

- a description of the drug and alcohol problem in the elementary and secondary schools in the State as of the date of this report;
- a description of the range of drug and alcohol policies in the schools in the State;
- the numbers of individuals served by DFSCA;
- the demographic characteristics of populations served;
- types of service provided and duration of the services;
- information on how the State has targeted the populations listed under Section 5122(b)(2);
- a description of the model drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs in the State that have been demonstrated to be effective; and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of State and local drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs.

DFSCA requires that State educational agencies (SEAs) request information for this report from local educational agencies (LEAs) using the local application and progress reports. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this form, but should supply as much of the requested information as possible, based on local applications and progress reports submitted by LEAs. States that do not have all requested data should report whatever information they have in sufficient detail to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5127 of DFSCA.

Name of Agency Responding:

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:

Name: Title:

Telephone and Fax Number of Individual Completing this Report:

Telephone: Fax:

Questions? If you have questions regarding this survey, please call Dr. Suyapa Silvia at Research Triangle Institute at 1-800-334-8571.

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND YOUR ATTACHMENTS NO LATER THAN NOVEMBER 22, 1996 USING THE ENCLOSED PREPAID ENVELOPE, OR MAIL TO:

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Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study (Project 4885)
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

DEFINITIONS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS

The following information is included in order to clarify the meaning of abbreviations and other terms used in the attached form:

(1) SEA - State education agency

(2) LEA - Local education agency, or school district

(3) IEA - Intermediate education agency

(4) DFSCA Part B - The State and Local Programs authorized by Part B of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Sections 5121-5127.

(5) Direct Services - Refers to those services in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the service such that the deliverer knows of their participation (e.g., persons enrolled in classes, school personnel trained, parents attending parenting classes, etc.).

(6) Indirect Services - Refers to services for which direct participation or contact may not be made, and persons receiving services can only be estimated (e.g., general public receiving media presentations or published brochures).

(7) Drug - When phrases such as "drug use," "drug policies," and "alcohol and other drugs (AOD)" are used in this survey, the terms are meant to include tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs that are illegal for youth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The time period covered by this survey is the 1993-94 and 1994-95 school years.

2. Please complete the entire form. When questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and we will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "None," be sure to enter "0" or "None." Indicate information that is not available or not applicable by using the following abbreviations:

   MD = Missing Data or NA = Not Applicable

   PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY EMPTY SPACES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE EXCEPT THOSE QUESTIONS YOU ARE DIRECTED TO SKIP.

3. Please retain a copy of the completed form and attachments for your files, so that, if we have questions, you will have a copy to which you can refer.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROBLEM IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

1. How frequently does your state conduct statewide prevalence surveys of alcohol and other drug use among elementary and/or secondary school students?

__ 1. Annually
__ 2. Biennially
__ 3. Triennially
__ 4. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

2. In what month and year was the most recent state-wide survey administered?

__ Month __ Year

PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF RESULTS FROM THE MOST RECENT SURVEY. IF AVAILABLE, INCLUDE INFORMATION ON METHODS USED, SAMPLE SELECTION, INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION, SURVEY RESULTS, AND USE OF RESULTS.

Note: Questions 3 through 9 refer to your state's most recent survey.

3. Regarding your state's most recent survey, what agency/organization was responsible for the data collection? (CHECK ONE)

__ 1. State Education Agency
__ 2. Another state agency (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
__ 3. Private research organization
__ 4. State prevention resource center
__ 5. University
__ 6. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

4. What survey instrument was administered? (CHECK ONE)

__ 1. State or locally developed instrument
__ 2. American Drug and Alcohol Survey
__ 3. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
__ 4. PRIDE survey
__ 5. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

5. What grade levels were surveyed? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

K 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

6. Did the sample include ALL students in the state at the specified grade levels?

__ Yes
__ No

(If not all students, please explain what method you used to select a sample of students.)

_____
_____
_____

7. Regarding your state's most recent survey results, were results produced at the following levels? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

__ 1. State level
__ 2. Regional level
__ 3. County level
__ 4. District level
__ 5. Individual school level
__ 6. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

8. With whom have you shared the results? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

__ 1. Districts
__ 2. Communities
__ 3. Individual schools
__ 4. State agencies
__ 5. Media
__ 6. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

9. How has your state used the survey results? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

a. Regarding DFSCA activities:

__ 1. To direct funding priorities (to supplement LEA awards)
__ 2. For program evaluation
__ 3. To decide which districts to concentrate on for technical assistance
__ 4. To decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts
__ 5. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

b. Regarding other statewide prevention efforts:

__ 1. To decide what kinds of programs to encourage
__ 2. To plan for increased coordination where needed (e.g., law enforcement, treatment facilities, etc.)
__ 3. For program evaluation
__ 4. To direct funding priorities
__ 5. To increase public awareness
__ 6. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

B. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

10. Please indicate the number of LEAs in your state in each enrollment range:

School Year	Number of LEAs in Each Enrollment Range		
	0 - 999 students	1,000-4,999 students	5,000+ students
1993 - 1994			
1994 - 1995			

11. For school years 1993-94 and 1994-95, please indicate the total number of LEAs funded singly in the DFSCA Part B program; the total number of LEAs participating in the DFSCA Part B program through intermediate educational agencies (IEAs) or consortia; the total number of LEAs that elected not to participate in the DFSCA Part B program; the total number of LEAs in your state; and the total number of IEAs or consortia receiving DFSCA Part B grant awards.

	School Year 1993 - 1994	School Year 1994 - 1995
a. Number of LEAs Funded Singly	a.	a.
b. Number of LEAs Participating Through IEAs/Consortia	b.	b.
c. Number of LEAs Not Participating	c.	c.
d. **TOTAL NUMBER OF LEAs** *(note: a + b + c should equal d)*	d.	d.
e. Number of Consortia/IEAs	e.	e.

12. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in schools in your state.

School Year	Number of Students Enrolled in Schools		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1993 - 1994			
1994 - 1995			

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13. **Please complete the following matrix with the number of students in your state who have received direct services (see definition on page 1) funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA).**

School Year	Number of Students Receiving Direct Services	
	Public Schools	Private Schools
1993 - 1994		
1994 - 1995		

14. **Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in PUBLIC schools in your state by grade who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). If data are available only for combinations of grades (e.g., K-5, 6-8, 7-9), please place brackets around relevant grade levels and report data for combined grades.**

Grade	Number of Students Receiving Direct Services in Public Schools	
	1993-1994	1994-1995
K		
01		
02		
03		
04		
05		
06		
07		
08		
09		
10		
11		
12		
TOTAL		

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C. TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY LEAS

Note: Questions 15 through 17 ask for information about numbers of LEAs that provide specific services. If your state keeps track of these numbers by grantees[1] rather than by LEAs, please check the box below and answer these questions with numbers of grantees.

☐ Questions 15 - 17 are answered with numbers of grantees rather than LEAs.

15. For the school years 1993-94 and 1994-95, please indicate the number of LEAs that provided the services listed to PUBLIC SCHOOL students and teachers through the DFSCA Part B programs. We understand that LEA awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.

Type of Service	Number of LEAs Providing Services to Public Schools	
	1993-94	1994-95
a. Teacher/staff training	a.	a.
b. Student instruction	b.	b.
c. Curriculum development or acquisition	c.	c.
d. Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	d.	d.
e. Alternative education programs	e.	e.
f. Parent education/involvement	f.	f.
g. After-school or before-school programs	g.	g.
h. Community service projects	h.	h.
i. Services for out-of-school youth	i.	i.
j. Special (one-time) events	j.	j.

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[1]That is, if your state funds some or all LEAs through IEAs and/or consortia, you may prefer to respond in terms of numbers of grantees, counting each IEA or consortium as one grantee.

16. **For the school years 1993-94 and 1994-95, please indicate the number of LEAs that provided the services listed to PRIVATE SCHOOL students and teachers through the DFSCA Part B programs. We understand that LEA awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.** *(SEAs should only include a count of LEAs serving private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)*

Type of Service	Number of LEAs Providing Services to Private Schools	
	1993-94	1994-95
a. Teacher/staff training	a.	a.
b. Student instruction	b.	b.
c. Curriculum development or acquisition	c.	c.
d. Student assistance programs (includes counseling, mentoring, and identification and referral)	d.	d.
e. Alternative education programs	e.	e.
f. Parent education/involvement	f.	f.
g. After-school or before-school programs	g.	g.
h. Community service projects	h.	h.
i. Services for out-of-school youth	i.	i.
j. Special (one-time) events	j.	j.

17. **How many LEAs served the following target populations through DFSCA Part B programs in the school years 1993-1994 and 1994-1995? We understand that LEA awards may provide services to more than one of the specified groups. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.**

Target Population	Number of LEAs Serving Target Populations	
	1993-94	1994-95
a. Students in general	a.	a.
b. Juveniles in detention facilities	b.	b.
c. Other out-of-school youth	c.	c.
d. Parents	d.	d.
e. Teachers and other school staff	e.	e.
f. Community groups/organizations	f.	f.
g. Law enforcement agencies	g.	g.

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C. EVALUATION EFFORTS

18. **There are several types of evaluation activities that can be used to assess the effectiveness of drug prevention programs. Please indicate (yes or no) whether any of the following activities were conducted at the state level for evaluation purposes during the period July 1993 to June 1995. If any were conducted, check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the results of each evaluation were used. Please report all evaluation activities regardless of what agency conducted them.** *Note that question 18 refers to evaluations conducted at the state level. Questions 19 & 20 refer to LEA evaluation activities.*

Evaluation Activities Conducted at the State Level	Conducted at the State Level?	Use of Results (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)			
		To Direct Funding Priorities	To Identify Model Programs for Replication	To Identify LEA Needs for Technical Assistance	Other
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:					
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	Yes – No				
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reactions.	Yes – No				
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:					
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades).	Yes – No				
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1993's 10th graders and 1994's 10th graders).	Yes – No				
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on treatment group.	Yes – No				
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	Yes – No				
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control/comparison group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated).	Yes – No				

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19. In your estimation, what percentage of LEAs were using these evaluation methods during the July 1993 to June 1995 period?

Evaluation Methods Used by LEAs	% of LEAs Using Evaluation Methods
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:	
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event.	
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:	
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades).	
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1993's 10th graders and 1994's 10th graders).	
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services.	
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated).	

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20. In your estimation, what percentage of LEAs or grantees collected the following data on youth in their districts during the July 1993 to June 1995 period? (It is not necessary for LEAs to have submitted such data to the state for an LEA to be counted.)

Please see note prior to Question 15 and check whether your response below is for: (MARK ONLY ONE)

__ Grantees

__ LEAs

Youth Data Collected	% of LEAs or Grantees
a. Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs	
b. Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD	
c. Numbers of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment	
d. Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime	
e. Extent of illegal gang activity	
f. Dropouts	
g. Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school	
h. Truancy/school absenteeism	
i. Youth suicides and attempted suicides	
j. Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities	

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D. SEA ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION

21. Of your state's total DFSCA Part B SEA 10 percent set-aside funds, please estimate the amount that was allocated for each of the listed activities for the specified years.

Activities	Amount of 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Allocated for Each Activity	
	1993-94	1994-95
a. State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation)	a. $	a. $
b. Supplemental grant awards to LEAs	b. $	b. $
c. Development/purchase of instructional materials	c. $	c. $
d. Training and technical assistance	d. $	d. $
e. Public awareness activities	e. $	e. $
f. Coordination	f. $	f. $
g. Needs assessment and evaluation	g. $	g. $
h. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	h. $	h. $
i. **TOTAL AMOUNT OF SEA 10 PERCENT SET-ASIDE**	i. $	i. $

22. What types of technical assistance did you provide to LEAs during the July 1993 to June 1995 period, and how has the need for this assistance changed since the last reporting period (1991-93)?

(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE IN EACH COLUMN)

Activity	Assistance Provided in Period of July 1993 to June 1995?	Need for Assistance Has Increased or Decreased Since 1991?
a. Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
b. Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
c. Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	Yes No	Increased Decreased
d. Assistance in developing curricular materials	Yes No	Increased Decreased
e. Assistance with evaluation methods	Yes No	Increased Decreased
f. Assistance in defining target groups	Yes No	Increased Decreased
g. Assistance with needs assessment	Yes No	Increased Decreased
h. Identification of treatment resources for youth	Yes No	Increased Decreased

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23. **What changes have occurred since the last reporting period (1991-93) in drug use prevention activities? Do you believe these changes occurred mostly as a result of the DFSCA program?** (PLEASE RESPOND TO EACH "CHANGE AREA" LISTED BELOW, AND IF A CHANGE OCCURRED, INDICATE IF THIS WAS MOSTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO DFSCA).

Change Areas:	Degree of Change Since 1991 (CHECK ONE)				Change Due Mostly to DFSCA? (CHECK ONE)		
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Yes	No	Unsure
State Level:							
a. Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention							
b. State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination							
c. Amount of state funds available for drug prevention							
d. Quality of state-level evaluation activities							
LEA Level:							
e. Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations							
f. Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth							
g. Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff							
h. Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluations							

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E. VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

24. Please estimate the percentage of LEAs in your state facing the problems described below.

Violence Problems	Estimated Percentage of LEAs with Problem
a. Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds	
b. Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds	
c. School staff have been attacked or injured by students	
d. Students participate in illegal gang activity	
e. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	

25. Please indicate below if there have been any state-level activities to prevent or reduce violence or illegal gang activity in the areas listed.

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity Areas	State has begun activity?	
a. Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities	Yes	No
b. State-level coordination of violence prevention activities	Yes	No
c. Program planning for violence prevention activities	Yes	No
d. Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	Yes	No
e. Training of state-level staff	Yes	No
f. Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff	Yes	No
g. Development of program materials	Yes	No
h. Allocation of state funds for violence prevention	Yes	No
i. Public awareness activities	Yes	No
j. Evaluation of violence prevention activities	Yes	No
k. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)		

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26. Please estimate the proportion of LEAs in your state that have begun activities to prevent or reduce violence or illegal gang activity in the areas listed.

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity Areas	Proportion of LEAs (CHECK ONE)			
	Less than 25%	Betwen 25% and 50%	Between 50% and 75%	More than 75%
a. Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Program planning for violence prevention activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Training of district-level staff	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Training and/or technical assistance for school staff	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Development of program materials	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Allocation of local funds for violence prevention	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Public awareness activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Evaluation of violence prevention activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	☐	☐	☐	☐

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY

Please remember to attach survey results (see Question 2), if any are available.

Please return to Research Triangle Institute in the envelope provided or mail to the address below:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study (Project 4885)
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

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Appendix C - Governors' Program 1993-95 Biennial Performance Report Form

OMB Number: 1875-0096 Expiration Date: 08/31/99

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT SURVEY

U.S. Department of Education

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNORS' DFSCA PROGRAMS

Time Period Covered by This Survey: July 1993 Through June 1995

Survey Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

PAPERWORK BURDEN STATEMENT

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1875-0096. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 30 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. **If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to:** U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651. **If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to:** DFSCA Project Director, RTI-CRE, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709-2194.

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AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

Reauthorization of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) in 1994 changed the name of the Act to Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA); however, this survey fulfills state requirements under DFSCA and thus the instrument refers only to DFSCA. Section 5127 of DFSCA requires the Secretary to collect certain information about State and local implementation of DFSCA on a biennial basis. Specifically, States are required to submit to the Secretary information on the State and local programs conducted with assistance furnished under DFSCA that must include:

- a description of the drug and alcohol problem in the elementary and secondary schools in the State as of the date of this report;
- a description of the range of drug and alcohol policies in the schools in the State;
- the numbers of individuals served by DFSCA;
- the demographic characteristics of populations served;
- types of service provided and duration of the services;
- information on how the State has targeted the populations listed under Section 5122(b)(2);
- a description of the model drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs in the State that have been demonstrated to be effective; and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of State and local drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs.

DFSCA requires that State educational agencies (SEAs) request information for this report from local educational agencies (LEAs) using the local application and progress reports. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this form, but should supply as much of the requested information as possible, based on local applications and progress reports submitted by LEAs. States that do not have all requested data should report whatever information they have in sufficient detail to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5127 of DFSCA.

Name of Agency Responding:

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:

Name: Title:

Telephone Number of Individual Completing this Report:

Telephone: Fax:

Questions? If you have questions regarding this survey, please call Dr. Suyapa Silvia at Research Triangle Institute at 1-800-334-8571.

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND YOUR ATTACHMENTS NO LATER THAN NOVEMBER 22,1996 USING THE ENCLOSED PREPAID ENVELOPE, OR MAIL TO:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study (Project 4885)
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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DEFINITIONS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS

The following information is included in order to clarify the meaning of abbreviations and other terms used in the attached form:

(1) SEA - State education agency

(2) LEA - Local education agency, or school district

(3) IEA - Intermediate education agency

(4) DFSCA Part B - The State and Local Programs authorized by Part B of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Sections 5121-5127.

(5) HRY Grants - High Risk Youth Grants. In the attached form, the term is used to identify those awards made to comply with the requirement in Section 5122(b) of DFSCA for innovative programs to serve high-risk youth.

(6) OD Grants - Other Discretionary Grants. In the attached form, the term is used to identify those awards described in Section 5122(a) of DFSCA.

(7) Direct Services - Refers to those services in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the service such that the deliverer knows of their participation (e.g., persons enrolled in classes, school personnel trained, parents attending parenting classes, etc.).

(8) Indirect Services - Refers to services for which direct participation or contact may not be made, and persons receiving services can only be estimated (e.g., general public receiving media presentations or published brochures).

(9) Award Recipient - Agency or organization receiving grant money under DFSCA Part B including both HRY grantees and OD grantees.

(10) Drug - When phrases such as "drug use," drug policies," and "alcohol and other drugs (AOD)" are used in this survey, the terms are meant to include tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs that are illegal for youth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The time period covered by this survey is from July 1993 through June 1995.

2. Please complete the entire form. When questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and we will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "None," be sure to enter "0" or "None." Indicate information that is not available or not applicable by using the following abbreviations:

   MD = Missing Data or NA = Not Applicable

   PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY EMPTY SPACES ON THE FORM EXCEPT THOSE QUESTIONS YOU ARE DIRECTED TO SKIP.

3. Please retain a copy of the completed form and attachments for your files so that, if we have questions, you will have a copy to which you can refer.

A. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. **Please indicate the total number of individuals in your state and in each age group who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) during the specified time period.** *(Please see page 1 for definition of direct servies.)*

Service Dates	Total Directly Served	Number of Individuals in Age Groups Receiving Direct Services					
		0-4	5-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19 and older
7/1/93-6/30/94							
7/1/94-6/30/95							

2. **Please indicate the number of individuals in the following populations who have received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's).** *Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1.*

Populations	Number of Individuals Receiving Direct Services	
	7/1/93-6/30/94	7/1/94-6/30/95
a. School-aged youth attending public schools	a.	a.
b. School-aged youth attending private schools	b.	b.
c. School-aged youth, not in school	c.	c.
d. Parents	d.	d.
e. Law enforcement officials	e.	e.
f. Community-based health or mental health professionals	f.	f.
g. Other community members	g.	g.
h. Teachers and other school personnel	h.	h.
i. Counselors	i.	i.
j. TOTAL	j.	j.

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B. ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF GOVERNOR'S DFSCA PROGRAMS

3. **Please report the total number of awards and the total amount of funds awarded for the specified periods, for the two types of awards: High-Risk Youth (HRY) and Other Discretionary (OD):**

Award Period	High-Risk Youth Awards		Other Discretionary Awards	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
7/1/93-6/30/94		$		$
7/1/94-6/30/95		$		$

4. **Please estimate the percentage of HRY and OD awards made for each category of duration below, over the two-year period (July 1993 to June 1995):**

Duration of Awards	Percentage of HRY Awards	Percentage of OD Awards
Less than 9 months		
9 - < 12 months		
12 - < 18 months		
18 - < 27 months		

5. **Using the following categories of award size, estimate the percentage of the total awards made that fell into each category, over the two-year period (July 1993 to June 1995).**

Size of Award	Percentage of HRY Awards	Percentage of OD Awards
Less than $5,000		
$5,000 - $24,999		
$25,000 - $49,999		
More than $50,000		

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6. **Please estimate the number of award recipients that provided direct services to youth in each of the following settings for the reporting periods shown below.**

Service Delivery Context	Number of Award Recipients Providing Direct Services	
	7/1/93-6/30/94	7/1/94 - 6/30/95
a. Elementary/secondary schools	a.	a.
b. Post-secondary setting	b.	b.
c. Non-school setting (e.g., Head Start, other preschools, community centers, etc.)	c.	c.
d. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	d.	d.
e. TOTAL	e.	e.

7. **What types of technical assistance did you provide to grantees during the July 1993 to June 1995 period, and how has the need for this assistance changed since the last reporting period (1991-93)?**
(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE IN EACH COLUMN FOR EACH ITEM)

Activity	Assistance Provided in Period of July 1993 to June 1995?	Need for Assistance Has Increased or Decreased Since 1991?
a. Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
b. Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
c. Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	Yes No	Increased Decreased
d. Assistance in developing curricular materials	Yes No	Increased Decreased
e. Assistance with evaluation methods	Yes No	Increased Decreased
f. Assistance in defining target groups	Yes No	Increased Decreased
g. Assistance with needs assessment	Yes No	Increased Decreased
h. Identification of treatment resources for youth	Yes No	Increased Decreased

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C. TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED AND POPULATIONS SERVED

8. **For each time period shown below, please indicate the number of award recipients of all types that provided the following services. We understand that awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified in the form. When responding to this question, please count an award recipient in all of the appropriate categories.**

Type of Service	Number of Award Recipients Providing Service	
	7/1/93-6/30/94	7/1/94-6/30/95
a. Training	a.	a.
b. Direct services to youth in school	b.	b.
c. Direct services to out of school youth	c.	c.
d. Direct services to parents	d.	d.
e. Prevalence surveys	e.	e.
f. Media activities	f.	f.
g. Curriculum development or acquisition	g.	g.
h. Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations	h.	h.

9. **What changes have occurred since the last reporting period (1991-93) in drug use prevention activities? Do you believe these changes occurred mostly as a result of the DFSCA program?** (PLEASE RESPOND TO EACH "CHANGE AREA" LISTED BELOW, AND IF A CHANGE OCCURRED, INDICATE IF THIS WAS MOSTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO DFSCA.)

Change Areas:	Degree of Change Since 1991 (CHECK ONE)				Change due mostly to DFSCA? (CHECK ONE)		
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Yes	No	Unsure
a. Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention							
b. Number of communities with formal programs							
c. School collaboration with relevant community groups							
d. Amount of state funds available for drug prevention							
e. Quality of procedures for identification of high-risk youth							
f. Quality of state-level evaluation activities							
g. Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations							
h. Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity[1]							
i. Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity[1]							

[1]We do not mean to imply that violence prevention programs should have been implemented during this time period.

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D. EVALUATION EFFORTS

10. **There are several types of evaluation activities that can be used to assess the effectiveness of drug prevention programs. *Please indicate (yes or no)* whether any of the following activities were conducted at the state level for evaluation purposes during the period July 1993 to June 1995. If any were conducted, check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the results of each evaluation were used.**

Evaluation Activities Conducted at the **State Level**	Conducted at the **State Level**?	Use of Results (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)			
		To Direct Funding Priorities	To Identify Model Programs for Replication	To Identify LEA Needs for Technical Assistance	Other
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:					
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	Yes – No				
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reactions.	Yes – No				
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:					
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older.	Yes – No				
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1993's 10th graders and 1994's 10th graders).	Yes – No				
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving service.	Yes – No				
f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages.	Yes – No				
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control/comparison group (participants who do not receive the program being evaluated).	Yes – No				

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11. In your estimation, what percentage of individual award recipients have conducted any of the following types of evaluation activities during the period 7/1/93-6/30/95?

Evaluation Activities Conducted by **Award Recipients**	% of **Award Recipients** Conducting Activity
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:	
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event.	
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:	
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering drug use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older).	
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1993's 10th graders and 1994's 10th graders).	
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving service.	
f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages.	
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (who do not receive the program being evaluated).	

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY.

Please return to Research Triangle Institute in the envelope provided or mail to the address below:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study (Project 4885)
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

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Appendix D - Tabulations of State Education Agency Data

State Educational Agencies

Tabulations Across States

Table 1. Number and Percentage of States that Conducted Statewide Prevalence Surveys of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Elementary and/or Secondary School Students, by Frequency of Administration

Frequency of Administration	Number of States	Percentage
Annually	5	10%
Biennially	35	70%
Triennially	6	12%
Irregular basis	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: Item 1, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 2. Number and Percentage of States that Conducted Statewide Prevalence Surveys of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Elementary and/or Secondary Students, by Year of Most Recent Survey

Year of Most Recent Survey	Number of States	Percentage
1990	1	2%
1993	7	14%
1994	3	6%
1995	27	54%
1996	12	24%
Total	50	100%

Source: Item 2, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 3. Number and Percentage of States Specifying the Agency/Organization Responsible for Conducting Their Most Recent Statewide Prevalence Survey

Agency/Organization	Number of States	Percentage
State Education Agency	26	52%
Another state agency	11	22%
Private research organization	4	8%
State prevention resource center	1	2%
University	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: Item 3, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 4. Number and Percentage of States That Administered Specific Prevalence Survey Instruments

Survey Instrument	Number of States	Percentage
State or locally developed instrument	19	38%
American Drug and Alcohol Survey	1	2%
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)	29	58%
PRIDE Survey	1	2%
Total	50	100%

Source: Item 4, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 5. Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students, by Grade Level Surveyed

Grade Level Surveyed	Number of States (n=50)	Percentage
K	0	0%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	1	2%
4	5	10%
5	5	10%
6	16	32%
7	17	34%
8	24	48%
9	38	76%
10	40	80%
11	38	76%
12	43	86%

Note: States may have surveyed more than one grade level.
Source: Item 5, 1992-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 6. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Prevalence Survey Sampling Designs

Sampling Design	Number of States	Percentage
All students in the state at specified grade levels	3	6%
Sample of students/classrooms	17	34%
Sample of schools	4	8%
Sample of districts	2	4%
Stratified random sample	22	44%
Voluntary participants	2	4%
Total	50	100%

Source: Item 6, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 7. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Prevalence Survey Results, by Level of Report

Level at Which Results Were Reported	Number of States (n=50)	Percentage
State	48	96%
Regional	7	14%
County	7	14%
District	19	38%
Individual school	10	20%
Other	2	4%

Note: States may have reported results at more than one level.
Source: Item 7, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 8. Number and Percentage of States That Shared Prevalence Survey Results With Specific Groups

Specific Groups With Whom Survey Results Were Shared	Number of States (n=50)	Percentage
Districts	45	90%
Community Agencies and Organizations	47	94%
Individual Schools	32	64%
State Agencies	49	98%
Media/Conferences	43	86%
Other[1]	5	10%

[1]Other groups included: federal agencies, county, and state partnerships, and boards of education.
Note: States may have shared data with more than one group.
Source: Item 8, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 9. Number and Percentage of States That Used Their Prevalence Survey Results for Specific DFSCA Activities

DFSCA Activity	Number of States (n=50)	Percentage
To direct funding priorities	26	52%
For program evaluation and planning	43	86%
To decide which districts to concentrate on for technical assistance	15	30%
To decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts	42	84%
Other[1]	5	10%

[1]Other uses for prevalence data include: statewide training and federal reporting.
Note: States may have reported multiple uses of survey results.
Source: Item 9a, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 10. Number and Percentage of States That Used Their Survey Results for Statewide Prevention Efforts Other than DFSCA Activities

Use of Survey Results	Number of States (n=50)	Percentage
To decide what kinds of programs to encourage	44	88%
To plan for increased coordination where needed	41	82%
For program evaluation	30	60%
To direct funding priorities	22	44%
To increase public awareness	45	90%
Other[1]	3	6%

[1] Other uses of survey results included: state and federal accountability.

Note: States may have reported multiple uses of survey results.

Source: Item 9b, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

Table 11. Number of LEAs, by Student Enrollment Range

	1993-94			1994-95		
	Student Enrollment Range			Student Enrollment Range		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 and greater	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 and greater
Number of LEAs	7,018	5,179	1,538	6,818	5,206	1,563
State average	156	115	34	152	116	35
State median	110	77	25	108	78	25
State range	0-693	3-426	0-250	0-656	3-428	0-253
n	45	45	45	45	45	45

Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia
Source: Item 10, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaires for SEAs.

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Table 12. Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAS That Were Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Method of Funding	1993-94 (n=45)				1994-95 (n=45)			
	Number	Percentage	State Average	State Range	Number	Percentage	State Average	State Range
LEAs funded singly	8,644	63%	192	16-763	8,632	63%	192	16-765
LEAs participating through IEAs/consortia	4,799	35%	96	0-726	4,673	34%	104	0-689
LEAs not participating	350	2%	8	0-97	337	3%	7	0-80
Total LEAs	13,793	100%	307	17-1,060	13,642	100%	303	17-1,057
Total Consortia/IEAs	611		14	0-116	628		14	0-111

Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 11, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 13. Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private Schools During 1993-94 and 1994-95

	1993-94 (n = 46)			1994-95 (n = 45)		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Total Students	37,774,786	4,116,509	41,891,295	37,742,731	4,195,868	41,938,599
Percent	90%	10%	100%	90%	10%	100%
State average	821,191	84,489	910,680	838,727	93,241	931,969
State range	2,614 - 5,267,277	703 - 574,243	3,317 - 58,841,520	2,756 - 5,341,075	793 - 589,839	3,549 - 5,930,914

Note: Data for private schools were not available for some school districts, therefore, totals are underestimated.
Source: Item 12, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 14. Number of Public and Private School Students That Received *Direct Services* Funded under DFSCA Part B During 1993-94 and 1994-95

	1993-94 (n=37)			1994-95 (n=39)		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Total Students	24,110,516	1,766,731	25,877,247	25,226,310	1,891,210	27,117,520
Percent	93%	7%	100%	93%	7%	100%
State average	651,636	47,749	699,385	646,828	48,493	695,321
State range	1,711 - 3,540,804	0 - 306,656	1,893 - 3,622,347	0 - 3,657,956	0 - 355,711	0 - 3,744,923

Note: Data for private schools were not available for some school districts, therefore totals are underestimated.
Source: Item 13, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 15. *Public School* Students Who Received *Direct Services* Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1993-94 and 1994-95, by Grade Level

Grade Level	1993-94			1994-95		
	Number of Students (n=38)	State Average	State Range	Number of Students (n=40)	State Average	State Range
K	2,397,998	63,105	0-450,805	2,513,246	62,831	0-453,495
1	2,318,607	61,016	195-450,991	2,468,256	61,706	229-463,150
2	2,304,282	60,639	179-441,996	2,401,576	60,039	224-443,999
3	2,307,872	60,733	155-437,770	2,425,967	60,649	239-436,575
4	2,321,334	61,088	142-426,932	3,094,995	77,375	218-683,520
5	2,318,168	61,004	124-420,272	2,460,372	61,509	223-421,768
6	2,310,826	60,811	139-413,087	2,464,426	61,611	201-414,872
7	2,270,796	59,758	146-405,412	2,443,951	61,099	217-408,952
8	2,204,284	58,007	142-387,064	2,377,291	59,432	193-394,129
9	2,309,709	60,782	143-414,998	2,507,803	62,695	192-427,400
10	2,020,317	53,166	150-384,447	2,205,498	55,137	119-388,144
11	1,860,402	48,958	131-342,283	1,991,904	49,798	130-341,307
12	1,701,390	44,773	155-285,859	1,840,040	46,001	122-292,127
Total	28,645,985			31,195,325		

Note: Data reported represent rough estimates since most states do not collect data in this format.
Source: Item 14, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 16. Estimated Number of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through *Public Schools* During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Type of Service	1993-94				1994-95			
	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Range	n	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Range	n
Teacher/staff training	6,702	176	15-1,041	38	6,872	164	15-1,028	42
Student instruction	7,271	182	16-1,041	40	7,323	174	16-1,028	42
Curriculum development or acquisition	5,013	135	0-510	37	5,013	122	0-377	41
Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	5,643	145	0-1,041	39	5,686	135	0-1,028	42
Alternative education programs	2,275	61	0-1,041	37	2,414	59	0-1,028	41
Parent education/involvement	4,812	127	7-1,041	38	5,261	125	8-1,028	42
After-school or before-school programs	2,670	74	0-1041	36	2,772	69	0-1,028	40
Community service projects	1,878	57	0-301	33	2,025	55	0-307	37
Services for out-of-school youth	394	13	0-41	31	405	12	0-46	35
Special (one-time) events	4,673	134	6-533	35	4,645	122	7-529	38

Note: Some states reported LEAs (n=24) and some reported grantees (n=18) in response to this item. Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 15, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 17. Estimated Number of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through *Private Schools* During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Type of Service	1993-94				1994-95			
	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Range	n	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Range	n
Teacher/staff training	1,225	38	5-178	32	1,256	36	5-173	35
Student instruction	1,374	43	0-193	32	1,441	41	0-207	35
Curriculum development or acquisition	1,147	36	0-150	32	1,160	33	0-202	35
Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	768	26	0-145	30	808	24	0-141	33
Alternative education programs	157	5	0-37	29	173	5	0-38	32
Parent education/involvement	788	26	0-77	30	865	26	0-80	33
After-school or before-school programs	223	8	0-33	29	261	8	0-35	32
Community service projects	314	12	0-87	27	331	11	0-79	30
Services for out-of-school youth	42	2	0-16	24	57	2	0-14	27
Special (one-time) events	942	34	0-110	28	1,020	33	1-128	31

Note: Some states reported for LEAs (n= 24) and some state reported for grantees (n= 18). Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 16, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

Table 18. Number of LEAs That Served Specific Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Target Population	1993-94				1994-95			
	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Range	n	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Range	n
Students in general	9,065	221	8-1,043	41	9,768	227	8-1,036	43
Juveniles in detention facilities	245	9	0-35	28	250	8	0-33	31
Other out-of-school youth	778	24	0-177	32	842	23	0-195	36
Parents	6,755	173	7-1,041	39	6,836	163	6-1,028	42
Teachers and other school staff	7,812	195	5-1,041	40	8,026	187	7-1,028	43
Community groups/ organizations	3,960	116	0-531	34	4,145	109	0-533	38
Law enforcement agencies	3,015	91	0-514	33	3,244	90	0-510	36

Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 17, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 19. Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level, And Use of the Results

Evaluation Activity	States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 50)		Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity[1]							
			Direct Funding Priorities		Identify Model Programs		Identify LEA Needs		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	48	96%	27	56%	29	60%	46	96%	9	19%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	42	84%	23	55%	29	69%	38	90%	7	17%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	12	38%	8	67%	4	33%	8	67%	5	42%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	33	66%	22	67%	12	36%	27	82%	11	33%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on treatment group	8	16%	4	50%	4	50%	6	75%	1	13%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	17	34%	10	59%	5	29%	11	65%	8	47%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	5	10%	3	60%	5	100%	2	40%	2	40%

[1]Percentage calculated on the basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.
Source: Item 18, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 20. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During July 1993 to June 1995

Method of Evaluation	LEA Involvement in Activity				n
	None of the LEAs	1 - 49% of LEAs	50 - 99% of LEAs	All LEAs	
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	0%	2%	56%	42%	45
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	2%	10%	68%	20%	41
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	26%	64%	10%	0%	39
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	7%	54%	28%	12%	43
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services.	7%	60%	33%	0%	42
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	11%	68%	16%	5%	38
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	41%	59%	0%	0%	39

Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 19, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 21. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Collected Various Data on Youth

Youth Data Collected	LEA Involvement in Activity				n
	None of the LEAs	1-49% of LEAs	50-99% of LEAs	All LEAs	
Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs	0%	33%	53%	13%	45
Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD	0%	9%	44%	47%	43
Number of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment	0%	24%	48%	29%	42
Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime	5%	49%	26%	21%	39
Extent of illegal gang activity	8%	72%	15%	5%	39
Dropouts	0%	2%	22%	76%	45
Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school	0%	2%	27%	71%	44
Truancy/school absenteeism	0%	4%	18%	78%	45
Youth suicides and attempted suicides	5%	39%	33%	23%	39
Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities	0%	9%	43%	48%	44

Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n =28) and others reported percentage of grantees (n =17). Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 20, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 22. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Which Were Designated for Particular Activities During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Activity	1993-94 (n = 47)		1994-95 (n = 47)	
	Total Funds	Percentage	Total Funds	Percentage
State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation)	$9,305,559	47%	$7,946,980	46%
Supplemental grant awards to LEAs	$1,587,013	8%	$1,281,323	7%
Development/purchase of instructional materials	$531,649	3%	$632,709	4%
Training and technical assistance	$6,554,639	33%	$6,167,659	36%
Public awareness activities	$349,428	2%	$352,457	2%
Coordination	$560,591	3%	$403,475	2%
Needs assessment and evaluation	$614,553	3%	$386,223	2%
Other	$179,912	1%	$237,107	1%
Total SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside	$19,683,344	100%	$17,407,933	100%

Source: Item 21, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 23. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During July 1993 to June 1995 and Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since 1991

Type of Technical Assistance	Percentage of SEAs That Provided Assistance (n =49)	Direction of Change in the Need for Assistance Since 1991 (n =49)		
		Increased	Decreased	No Change/ No Response
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	94%	88%	6%	6%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	80%	71%	18%	11%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	98%	84%	8%	8%
Assistance in developing curricular materials	67%	51%	37%	12%
Assistance with evaluation methods	86%	84%	4%	12%
Assistance in defining target groups	67%	59%	18%	23%
Assistance with needs assessment	94%	84%	8%	8%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	57%	61%	20%	19%

Source: Item 22, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 24. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities Since 1991 and Attribution to DFSCA

Change Areas	Direction of Change (n=49)				Change Due Mostly to DFSCA (n=49)
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	
State level:					
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	10%	31%	57%	2%	18%
State efforts for curriculum development/ dissemination	43%	10%	41%	6%	39%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	18%	27%	51%	4%	20%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	53%	8%	35%	4%	47%
LEA level:					
Collaboration between LEAS and relevant community organizations	90%	6%	4%	0%	80%
Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth	74%	6%	16%	4%	55%
Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff	67%	6%	18%	8%	63%
Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluations	59%	6%	27%	6%	49%

Source: Item 23, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 25. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems

Violence	Average Percent of LEAs	State Median	State Range	n
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds	17%	10%	0% -100%	35
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds	25%	20%	1%-100%	29
School staff have been attacked or injured by students	13%	5%	0%-100%	34
Students participate in illegal gang activity	18%	10%	1%-100%	32
Other[1]	14%	0%	0%-100%	11

[1]Other violence problems include youth suicide; student possession of weapons; robbery and vandalism; and child abuse and domestic violence.
Source: Item 24, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.
Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.

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Table 26. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific *State-Level Activities* to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity	Number of States (n=49)	Percentage
Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities	41	84%
State-level coordination of violence prevention activities	44	90%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	46	94%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	38	78%
Training of state-level staff	37	76%
Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff	44	90%
Development of program materials	27	55%
Allocation of state funds for violence prevention	34	69%
Public awareness activities	38	79%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	29	59%

Source: Item 25, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 27. Percentage of States That Reported the Proportion of *LEAs* in Their State Conducting Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity[1]	LEA Involvement in Activity (n=45)			
	Less than 25%	Between 25% and 50%	Between 50% and 75 %	More than 75%
Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities	16%	39%	25%	21%
Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities	20%	33%	27%	20%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	9%	36%	27%	29%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	27%	36%	16%	22%
Training of district-level staff	18%	24%	36%	22%
Training and/or technical assistance for school staff	14%	23%	46%	18%
Development of program materials	47%	33%	14%	7%
Allocation of local funds for violence prevention	43%	18%	25%	14%
Public awareness activities	27%	30%	25%	18%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	50%	32%	7%	11%

[1]Other activities reported by five states include: installation of security devices and metal detectors; coordination of violence and drug prevention; and revision of D.A.R.E. program materials to include violence prevention.
Note: Excludes territories and the District of Columbia.
Source: Item 26, 1993-95 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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State Educational Agencies

State-by-State Tabulations

Table 1. Number of LEAs in Each Student Enrollment Range During 1993-94 and 1994-95

State	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +
Alabama	1	91	39	1	90	39
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	117	71	32	108	77	34
Arkansas	213	90	12	210	90	12
California	442	310	250	440	308	253
Colorado	105	51	20	105	50	21
Connecticut	59	90	27	58	88	28
Delaware	1	11	7	1	11	7
Florida	0	24	48	0	23	49
Georgia	14	117	51	13	115	52
Idaho	58	45	9	55	48	9
Illinois	492	356	56	497	353	54
Indiana	42	208	46	39	207	48
Iowa	274	105	18	265	107	18
Kansas	213	77	14	213	78	14
Kentucky	41	113	25	39	115	25
Louisiana	0	30	36	0	30	36
Maine	211	71	1	211	71	1
Maryland	0	3	21	0	3	21
Massachusetts	137	186	34	131	186	40
Michigan	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	217	139	40	191	148	41
Mississippi	17	115	24	17	115	24
Missouri	366	143	35	361	142	35
Montana	450	31	5	433	33	5
Nebraska	693	38	6	656	38	6
Nevada	4	8	5	4	7	6
New Hampshire	110	48	4	109	49	4
New Jersey	299	251	45	295	250	50
New Mexico	56	27	14	55	28	14
New York	211	426	77	206	428	77
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	236	11	4	222	12	4

State	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +
Ohio	115	426	70	114	425	72
Oklahoma	417	93	20	409	100	20
Oregon	173	81	23	149	79	22
Pennsylvania	66	394	63	55	394	63
Rhode Island	6	26	5	6	26	5
South Carolina	10	48	38	10	48	38
South Dakota	149	24	2	149	24	2
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	574	333	139	569	333	143
Utah	6	16	18	6	16	18
Vermont	15	46	0	15	46	0
Virginia	10	72	51	11	74	48
Washington	148	99	49	147	99	50
West Virginia	0	32	26	0	33	25
Wisconsin	226	182	25	219	188	26
Wyoming	24	21	4	24	21	4

* A biennial performance report for the state educational agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 10, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 2. Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private School During 1993-94 and 1994-95

State	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Alabama	724,461	**	**	726,907	**	**
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	809,525	37,513	847,038	736,859	40,859	777,718
Arkansas	443,023	**	**	445,913	**	**
California	5,267,277	574,243	5,841,520	5,341,075	589,839	5,930,914
Colorado	625,062	44,592	669,654	640,521	47,314	687,835
Connecticut	497,860	69,853	567,713	507,930	71,739	579,669
Delaware	105,547	23,582	129,129	106,813	23,969	130,782
Florida	2,040,835	221,270	2,262,105	2,107,514	233,868	2,341,382
Georgia	1,174,437	65,396	1,239,833	1,205,357	74,021	1,279,378
Hawaii	180,139	33,186	213,325	182,703	33,400	216,103
Idaho	239,129	7,941	247,070	240,448	8,122	248,570
Illinois	1,893,567	315,595	2,209,162	1,916,172	320,290	2,236,462
Indiana	964,462	109,517	1,073,979	968,357	112,034	1,080,391
Iowa	489,670	45,242	534,912	492,520	45,341	537,861
Kansas	457,744	29,864	487,608	560,905	29,464	590,369
Kentucky	639,884	63,791	703,675	639,460	63,716	703,176
Louisiana	771,372	128,173	899,545	774,046	130,341	904,387
Maine	212,245	12,918	225,163	213,825	13,446	227,271
Maryland	740,636	111,925	852,561	759,217	114,024	873,241
Massachusetts	846,430	148,799	995,229	895,772	125,768	1,021,540
Michigan	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	782,914	81,615	864,529	803,062	81,970	885,032
Mississippi	503,865	40,948	544,813	503,785	41,771	545,556
Missouri	844,041	102,886	946,927	857,060	99,201	956,261
Montana	163,020	10,515	173,535	164,341	11,497	175,838
Nebraska	281,879	38,242	320,121	284,452	38,812	323,264
Nevada	235,800	10,418	246,218	250,747	11,166	261,913
New Hampshire	177,337	18,499	195,836	181,037	21,283	202,320
New Jersey	1,151,610	206,963	1,358,573	1,174,250	239,827	1,414,077
New Mexico	322,300	18,556	340,856	325,675	17,581	343,256
New York	2,678,285	469,592	3,147,877	2,712,524	473,212	3,185,736
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*

State	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
North Dakota	118,500	9,379	127,879	118,649	9,436	128,085
Ohio	1,814,356	229,738	2,044,094	1,827,745	235,067	2,062,812
Oklahoma	586,200	15,864	602,064	594,224	8,861	603,085
Oregon	516,611	33,078	549,689	521,945	36,681	558,626
Pennsylvania	1,674,775	326,168	2,000,943	1,709,584	326,979	2,036,563
Rhode Island	144,931	23,699	168,630	146,604	24,257	170,861
South Carolina	650,534	41,981	692,515	655,183	45,957	701,140
South Dakota	135,267	17,562	152,829	135,494	18,503	153,997
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	3,608,262	112,503	3,720,765	3,677,171	116,956	3,794,127
Utah	468,675	4,236	472,911	471,402	9,025	480,427
Vermont	102,755	6,166	108,921	103,349	6,619	109,968
Virginia	1,045,472	**	**	1,060,809	**	**
Washington	915,952	69,182	985,134	938,314	72,032	1,010,346
West Virginia	313,997	14,392	328,389	311,008	14,903	325,911
Wisconsin	844,001	149,782	993,783	860,686	148,002	1,008,688
Wyoming	100,899	1,854	102,753	100,314	1,780	102,094
Washington D.C.	79,000	**	**	79,000	**	**
American Samoa	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	656,833	11,657	668,490	621,370	**	**
Republic of Palau	2,614	703	3,317	2,756	793	3,549
Virgin Islands	22,752	6,931	29,683	21,876	6,142	28,018

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are underestimated.

* A biennial performance report for the state educational agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 12, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 3. Number of Public and Private School Students Receiving Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA) During 1993-94 and 1994-95, by State

State	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Alabama	704,675	29,774	734,449	680,387	28,959	709,346
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	803,877	37,513	841,390	732,555	40,859	773,414
Arkansas	443,023	9,503	452,526	445,913	10,879	456,792
California	5,260,341	**	**	5,318,352	**	**
Colorado	331,387	8,534	339,921	307,767	8,877	316,644
Connecticut	481,415	**	**	491,966	**	**
Delaware	105,547	18,865	124,412	106,813	19,175	125,988
Florida	2,005,661	82,471	2,088,132	2,105,514	76,903	2,182,417
Georgia	1,174,137	65,396	1,239,533	1,205,357	74,021	1,279,378
Hawaii	180,139	**	**	182,703	10,128	192,831
Idaho	23,196	**	**	25,862	**	**
Illinois	1,206,196	129,951	1,336,147	1,533,437	144,682	1,678,119
Indiana	949,814	**	**	955,011	**	**
Iowa	489,357	45,242	534,599	492,212	45,341	537,553
Kansas	456,243	29,864	486,107	459,809	29,464	489,273
Kentucky	639,236	48,597	687,833	638,764	47,760	686,524
Louisiana	771,372	128,173	899,545	774,046	130,341	904,387
Maine	291,290	3,652	294,942	252,693	4,010	256,703
Maryland	**	**	**	751,136	**	**
Massachusetts	**	**	**	433,640	39,672	473,312
Michigan	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	590,126	43,807	633,933	583,408	44,688	628,096
Mississippi	497,301	16,551	513,852	503,322	18,405	521,727
Missouri	840,723	102,886	943,609	859,704	99,201	958,905
Montana	157,023	9,043	166,066	158,589	9,772	168,361
Nebraska	280,689	37,982	318,671	282,048	38,541	320,589
Nevada	**	**	**	**	**	**
New Hampshire	128,661	13,874	142,535	116,832	15,962	132,794
New Jersey	882,409	148,233	1,030,642	984,242	140,252	1,124,494
New Mexico	287,617	10,675	298,292	273,060	13,657	286,717
New York	1,896,501	306,656	2,203,157	1,406,746	355,711	1,762,457
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*

State	1993 - 94			1994 - 95		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
North Dakota	118,421	7,197	125,618	118,572	7,138	125,710
Ohio	1,458,138	199,118	1,657,256	1,418,433	189,965	1,608,398
Oklahoma	**	**	**	**	**	**
Oregon	189,210	3,491	192,701	189,210	3,491	192,701
Pennsylvania	**	**	**	**	**	**
Rhode Island	143,977	20,237	164,214	145,784	20,478	166,262
South Carolina	650,439	4,198	654,637	655,088	4,596	659,684
South Dakota	135,098	9,119	144,217	135,405	10,426	145,831
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	3,540,804	81,543	3,622,347	3,657,956	86,967	3,744,923
Utah	468,675	2,710	471,385	471,402	3,560	474,962
Vermont	**	**	**	95,130	**	**
Virginia	860,509	19,837	880,346	880,581	18,330	898,911
Washington	269,451	7,043	276,494	698,474	10,982	709,456
West Virginia	145,362	14,392	159,754	152,035	14,903	166,938
Wisconsin	647,673	60,422	708,095	722,284	52,852	775,136
Wyoming	76,002	**	**	84,375	**	**
Washington D.C.	77,056	0	77,056	0	0	0
American Samoa	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	420,941	10,000	430,941	458,510	20,000	478,510
Republic of Palau	1,711	182	1,893	3,015	262	3,277
Virgin Islands	**	**	**	**	**	**

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are underestimated.

* A biennial performance report for the state educational agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 13, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 4. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Specific Activities During 1993-94

State	Activity								
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total
Alabama	$124,071	$0	$0	$193,070	$0	$0	$0	$0	$317,141
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	$207,358	$0	$0	$125,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$332,358
Arkansas	$94,000	$0	$15,000	$80,295	$0	$0	$0	$0	$189,295
California	$1,503,312	**	**	**	**	**	**	$0	$1,503,312
Colorado	$173,668	$28,944	**	$81,105	**	**	**	$0	$283,717
Connecticut	$99,438	$0	$956	$95,105	$0	$0	$22,854	$0	$218,353
Delaware	$25,500	$0	$40,699	$26,090	$1,200	$1,000	$5,000	$0	$99,489
Florida	$172,940	$14,971	$0	$633,552	$0	$21,617	$21,617	$0	$864,697
Georgia	$162,355	$320,000	$0	$26,814	$0	$0	$6,317	$3,000	$518,486
Hawaii	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Idaho	$49,068	$0	$2,000	$18,000	$0	$14,005	$0	$16,419	$99,492
Illinois	$875,905	$438,333	$0	$239,115	$0	$109,000	$100,000	$0	$1,762,353
Indiana	$132,900	$115,400	$0	$191,728	$0	$0	$0	$0	$440,028
Iowa	$106,544	$0	$7,954	$24,863	$5,000	$0	$58,725	$17,758	$220,844
Kansas	$86,389	$13,330	$16,755	$98,064	$0	$9,389	$0	$0	$223,927
Kentucky	$145,000	$66,000	$11,500	$64,500	$0	$0	$4,000	$0	$291,000
Louisiana	$74,224	$0	$0	$593,789	$0	$37,112	$37,111	$0	$742,236
Maine	$42,497	$0	$0	$26,492	$0	$0	$3,000	$27,500	$99,489
Maryland	$39,290	$107,035	$25,776	$119,561	$0	$15,837	$0	$31,218	$338,717
Massachusetts	$388,876	$300,000	$0	$90,629	$0	$0	$0	$0	$779,505
Michigan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

State	Activity								
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total
Minnesota	$257,365	$0	$10,000	$38,488	$0	$5,000	$42,000	$0	$352,853
Mississippi	$152,000	$0	$0	$75,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$227,000
Missouri	$174,842	$0	$0	$110,942	$163,990	$0	$28,731	$0	$478,505
Montana	$50,489	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$0	$4,000	$5,000	$0	$99,489
Nebraska	$0	$0	$1,380	$7,495	$805	$0	$1,767	$0	$11,447
Nevada	$39,000	$0	$2,500	$49,000	$0	$5,000	$2,500	$0	$98,000
New Hampshire	$45,000	$0	$9,489	$45,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$99,489
New Jersey	$502,139	$0	$3,049	$21,000	$3,000	$15,000	$5,336	$21,000	$570,524
New Mexico	$93,000	$22,000	$0	$110,000	$0	$10,000	$30,000	$0	$265,000
New York	$567,181	**	**	$736,907	**	**	**	$0	$1,304,088
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	$68,558	$1,000	$1,500	$19,000	$831	$600	$8,000	$0	$99,489
Ohio	$258,478	$0	$40,000	$480,500	$10,602	$40,000	$4,000	$6,625	$840,205
Oklahoma	$218,516	$0	$7,000	$5,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$230,516
Oregon	$27,720	$15,000	$9,500	$120,000	$0	$10,000	$10,000	$0	$192,220
Pennsylvania	$143,492	$0	$0	$692,562	$0	$0	$0	$0	$836,054
Rhode Island	$49,143	$5,000	$1,000	$18,200	$1,000	$16,409	$8,737	$0	$99,489
South Carolina	$224,080	$0	$28,000	$52,000	$40,000	$55,000	$0	$20,000	$419,080
South Dakota	$36,570	$0	$0	$70,752	$0	$0	$0	$0	$107,322
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	$732,905	$0	$0	$700,000	$25,000	$0	$0	$0	$1,457,905
Utah	$80,080	$0	$14,600	$42,063	$2,000	$0	$18,847	$3,023	$160,613
Vermont	$69,222	$0	$0	$27,967	$0	$0	$0	$0	$97,189

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State	Activity								
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total
Virginia	$130,500	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$0	$102,000	$5,000	$9,585	$447,085
Washington	$338,578	$140,000	$30,000	$125,000	$20,000	$70,000	$2,307	$0	$725,885
West Virginia	$69,710	$0	$39,192	$23,500	$0	$4,588	$0	$0	$136,990
Wisconsin	$285,000	$0	$8,000	$26,491	$5,000	$5,034	$15,000	$0	$344,525
Wyoming	$10,800	$0	$0	$30,000	$6,000	$10,000	$20,000	$22,689	$99,489
Washington D.C.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
American Samoa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	$160,794	$0	$25,956	$50,000	$65,000	$0	$148,704	$0	$450,454
Republic of Palau	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Virgin Islands	$17,062	$0	$59,843	$30,000	$0	$0	$0	$1,095	$108,000

* A biennial performance report for the state agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 21,1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for State Education Agencies

Table 8. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Specific Activities During 1994-95

State	Activity								
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total
Alabama	$53,303	$0	$0	$207,820	$0	$0	$0	$0	$261,123
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	$208,243	$0	$0	$88,933	$0	$0	$0	$0	$297,176
Arkansas	$83,000	$0	$10,299	$95,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$188,299
California	$907,702	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	$907,702
Colorado	$114,972	$56,000	$0	$93,584	$0	$0	$0	$0	$264,556
Connecticut	$124,706	$0	$616	$83,102	$0	$0	$9,195	$0	$217,619
Delaware	$24,791	$0	$40,236	$30,562	$2,000	$1,900	$0	$0	$99,489
Florida	$176,817	$50,000	$0	$613,063	$0	$22,102	$22,102	$0	$884,084
Georgia	$90,254	$320,000	$0	$61,191	$0	$10,000	$0	$37,755	$519,200
Hawaii	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Idaho	$57,721	$50,000	$2,000	$16,000	$0	$10,492	$0	$18,687	$154,900
Illinois	$599,434	$272,656	$0	$220,778	$0	$56,000	$50,000	$0	$1,198,868
Indiana	$138,216	$109,800	**	$183,570	**	**	**	**	$431,586
Iowa	$107,972	$0	$9,000	$66,932	$5,000	$0	$21,290	$11,040	$221,234
Kansas	$56,723	$0	$3,520	$98,717	$0	$0	$0	$0	$158,960
Kentucky	$144,000	$28,800	$53,000	$60,500	$0	$0	$2,200	$0	$288,500
Louisiana	$36,701	$0	$0	$293,609	$0	$18,351	$18,350	$0	$367,011
Maine	$68,558	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$30,931	$99,489
Maryland	$82,266	$107,426	$1,267	$83,100	$108	$15,000	$32,194	$36,114	$357,475
Massachusetts	$267,077	$0	$0	$72,923	$0	$0	$0	$0	$340,000

State	Activity								
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total
Michigan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	$210,758	$0	$15,000	$122,161	$0	$8,000	$0	$0	$355,919
Mississippi	$164,000	$0	$0	$16,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$180,000
Missouri	$158,178	$0	$0	$70,164	$186,648	$0	$0	$0	$414,990
Montana	$51,489	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$0	$3,000	$5,000	$0	$99,489
Nebraska	$0	$0	$1,245	$20,004	$500	$22,982	$0	$0	$44,731
Nevada	$39,800	$0	$0	$49,700	$0	$5,000	$5,000	$0	$99,500
New Hampshire	$45,000	$0	$9,489	$45,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$99,489
New Jersey	$338,948	$0	$77,250	$35,000	$5,000	$25,000	$11,092	$35,000	$527,290
New Mexico	$95,000	$125,000	$0	$6,000	$0	$6,000	$0	$0	$232,000
New York	$567,000	**	**	$813,467	**	**	**	$0	$1,380,467
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	$68,558	$2,000	$1,531	$26,000	$900	$500	$500	$0	$99,989
Ohio	$259,043	$5,000	$34,039	$468,500	$15,697	$40,000	$3,000	$3,287	$828,566
Oklahoma	$170,377	$33,791	$14,000	$12,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$230,168
Oregon	$39,979	$10,000	$9,500	$120,000	$0	$10,000	$10,000	$0	$199,479
Pennsylvania	$198,656	$0	$0	$631,481	$0	$0	$0	$0	$830,137
Rhode Island	$48,633	$5,000	$600	$17,500	$1,281	$9,550	$16,925	$0	$99,489
South Carolina	$188,727	$0	$32,000	$48,000	$43,000	$52,000	$0	$25,000	$388,727
South Dakota	$68,845	$0	$0	$86,056	$0	$0	$0	$0	$154,901
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	$739,346	$0	$0	$700,000	$25,000	$0	$0	$0	$1,464,346
Utah.	$62,200	$0	$23,300	$29,208	$2,000	$0	$4,375	$2,917	$124,000

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State	Activity								
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total
Vermont	$49,744	$0	$0	$49,745	$0	$0	$0	$0	$99,489
Virginia	$209,000	$0	$113,771	$113,772	$0	$0	$0	$10,592	$447,135
Washington	$258,391	$100,000	$30,000	$125,000	$19,323	$65,000	$55,000	$0	$652,714
West Virginia	$95,467	$5,850	$7,399	$23,483	$0	$2,598	$0	$0	$134,797
Wisconsin	$275,545	$0	$15,000	$44,838	$10,000	$10,000	$50,000	$0	$405,383
Wyoming	$18,798	$0	$0	$20,000	$6,000	$10,000	$20,000	$24,689	$99,487
Washington D.C.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
American Samoa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	$165,980	$0	$84,000	$20,000	$30,000	$0	$50,000	$0	$349,980
Republic of Palau	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Virgin Islands	$17,062	$0	$24,647	$65,196	$0	$0	$0	$1,095	$108,000

* A biennial performance report for the state educational agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 21, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Appendix E - Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

Governors' DFSCA Programs

Tabulations Across States

Table 1. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1993-94 and 1994-95, by Age Group

Age Group	7/1/93 - 6/30/94				7/1/94 - 6/30/95			
	Number (n=38 states)	Percentage	State Median	State Range	Number (n = 38 states)	Percentage	State Median	State Range
Aged 0-4	360,482	6%	533	0-128,410	345,623	7%	264	0-129,453
Aged 5-9	718,140	14%	5,894	0-255,575	800,726	17%	7,252	0-270,242
Aged 10-12	1,051,989	20%	10,184	356-256,700	981,181	20%	11,361	136-265,548
Aged 13-15	866,221	17%	7,098	347-305,496	819,437	17%	8,144	428-306,654
Aged 16-18	743,791	14%	4,534	0-335,568	751,495	16%	7,019	0-3,355,112
Aged 19 and older	1,502,770	29%	7,791	0-528,229	1,130,896	23%	6,511	0-295,236
Total	5,243,393	100%			4,829,358	100%		

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 1, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 2. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1993-94 and 1994-95, by Target Population

Population	7/1/93 - 6/30/94		7/1/94 - 6/30/95	
	Number (n = 32 states)	Percentage	Number (n = 34 states)	Percentage
School-aged youth attending public schools	2,936,601	67%	2,969,076	77%
School-aged youth attending private schools	18,925	<1%	41,572	1%
School-aged youth, not in school	42,169	1%	36,383	<1%
Parents	390,426	9%	283,641	7%
Law enforcement officials	41,800	1%	26,387	1%
Community-based health or mental health professionals	325,020	7%	197,101	5%
Other community members	524,503	12%	214,581	6%
Teachers and other school personnel	79,375	2%	54,446	1%
Counselors	19,087	<1%	10,842	<1%
Total	4,377,906	100%	3,834,029	100%

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 2, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 3. Number and Amount of High Risk Youth Awards for 1993-94 and 1994-95

1993-94			1994-95		
High Risk Youth Awards (n = 47 states)			High Risk Youth Awards (n = 47 states)		
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Total	1,361	$48,586,840	**Total**	1,462	$44,795,595
State average	29	$1,033,763	**State average**	31	$953,098
State range	0-133	$0-6,315,845	**State range**	0-152	$0-5,037,000

Source: Item 3, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 4. Number and Amount of Other Discretionary Awards for 1993-94 and 1994-95

1993-94			1994-95		
Other Discretionary Awards (n = 47 states)			Other Discretionary Awards (n = 47 states)		
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Total	1,184	$37,700,230	**Total**	977	$28,581,019
State average	25	$802,133	**State average**	21	$608,107
State range	0-126	$0-8,247,494	**State range**	0-82	$0-4,616,000

Source: Item 3, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 5. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Duration of Award

Duration of Award	7/93 - 6/95					
	High Risk Youth Awards (n = 47 states)			Other Discretionary Awards (n = 47 states)		
	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range
Less than 9 months	5%	0%	0-70%	5%	0%	0-100%
9 - <12 months	31%	0%	0-100%	34%	0%	0-100%
12 - <18 month	50%	60%	0-100%	49%	40%	0-100%
18 - <27 months	10%	0%	0-100%	6%	0%	0-94%

Source: Item 4, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 6. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award

Size of Award	7/93 - 6/95					
	High Risk Youth Awards (n = 47)			Other Discretionary Awards (n = 47)		
	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range
Less than $5,000	7%	0%	0-59%	12%	3%	0-100%
$5,000 - $24,999	36%	39%	0-100%	35%	34%	0-91%
$25,000 - $49,999	28%	21%	0-97%	24%	18%	0-100%
More than $50,000	27%	10%	0-100%	22%	7%	0-100%

Source: Item 5, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 7. Number of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts During 1993-94 and 1994-95

Service Delivery Context	7/1/93 - 6/30/94 (n = 44 states)		7/1/94 - 6/30/95 (n = 44 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary/secondary schools	1,127	43%	1,164	45%
Post-secondary setting	170	6%	161	6%
Non-school setting (e.g., Head Start, other preschools, community centers, etc.)	952	36%	937	37%
Other[1]	403	15%	313	12%
Total	2,652	100%	2,575	100%

[1]Other service delivery settings include: summer camps, juvenile detention facilities, public housing, and alternative schools.
Source: Item 6, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

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Table 8. Technical Assistance Provided to Grantees During 1993-1995, and Direction of Change in Need for Assistance Since the Last Reporting Period

Type of Technical Assistance	Percentage of States That Provided Technical Assistance (n = 46 states)	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since 1991 (n = 46 states)		
		Increased Need	Decreased Need	No Change in Need
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	87%	74%	24%	2%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	87%	80%	16%	4%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	96%	91%	9%	0%
Assistance in developing curricular materials	44%	41%	49%	10%
Assistance with evaluation methods	87%	93%	7%	0%
Assistance in defining target groups	80%	74%	19%	7%
Assistance with needs assessment	76%	80%	16%	4%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63%	59%	33%	8%

Source: Item 7, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 9. Number of Award Recipients of All Types That Provided Specific Services During *1993-95*

Type of Service	7/1/93-6/30/94				7/1/94-6/30/95			
	Number of Awards	State Average	State Range	n	Number of Awards	State Average	State Range	n
Training	1,257	27	0-112	47	1,374	30	0-126	46
Direct services to youth in school	1,749	38	0-136	46	1,638	36	1-111	46
Direct services to out of school youth	731	16	0-98	46	790	17	0-114	46
Direct services to parents	961	21	0-107	46	919	20	0-71	46
Prevalence surveys	225	5	0-48	46	227	5	0-48	46
Media activities	653	15	0-107	45	505	11	0-63	45
Curriculum development or acquisition	592	13	0-80	44	567	13	0-80	44
Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations	1,497	32	0-103	47	1,425	30	0-103	47

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.
Source: Item 8, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 10. Percentage of States That Reported the Direction of Change in Drug Use Prevention Activities Since 1991 and Whether this Change Was a Result of the DFSCA Program

Area of Change	Percentage of States (n =)				
	Degree of Change Since 1991 (n=46)				Change Attributed Mostly to DFSCA (n=46)
	Increase	Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	26%	30%	39%	4%	22%
Number of communities with formal programs	78%	4%	15%	2%	63%
School collaboration with relevant community groups	87%	2%	4%	7%	74%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	48%	22%	28%	2%	22%
Quality of procedures for identification of high risk youth	57%	2%	35%	7%	48%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	61%	9%	24%	6%	41%
Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations	73%	4%	20%	2%	61%
Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	70%	4%	20%	6%	37%
Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	89%	4%	4%	2%	65%

Source: Item 9, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 11. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities and Use of the Results

Evaluation Activity	States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 47)		Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity[1]							
			Direct Funding Priorities		Identify Model Programs		Identify LEA Needs		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	47	100%	36	77%	27	57%	17	36%	12	26%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	40	85%	29	73%	26	65%	11	28%	10	25%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	8	17%	6	75%	4	50%	2	25%	1	13%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	24	51%	22	92%	8	33%	10	42%	6	25%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	16	34%	8	50%	11	69%	2	13%	5	31%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	12	26%	8	67%	4	33%	4	33%	4	33%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	6	13%	4	67%	5	83%	0	0%	3	50%

[1]Percentage calculated on the basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.
Source: Item 10, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 12. Percentage of Governors' Programs Reporting the Use of Various Evaluation Methods by Grantees During 7/1/93 - 6/30/95

Method of Evaluation	Grantee Involvement in Activity				n
	None of the Grantees	Less Than Half of the Grantees	One Half or More of the Grantees	All Grantees	
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: **a. Description**	4%	4%	28%	64%	47
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	4%	13%	52%	30%	46
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: **c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures**	54%	37%	4%	4%	46
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	48%	41%	7%	4%	46
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	26%	34%	36%	4%	47
f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages	40%	53%	7%	0%	45
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	72%	28%	0%	0%	47

Source: Item 11, 1993-1995 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Governors' DFSCA Programs

State-by-State Tabulations

Table 1. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1993-95, by State

State	71/93 - 6/30/94	7/1/94 - 6/30/95
Alabama	96,466	72,275
Alaska	1,724	918
Arizona	**	**
Arkansas	40,384	56,958
California	**	**
Colorado	4,660	4,326
Connecticut	27,264	27,112
Delaware	14,608	14,297
Florida	55,148	48,470
Georgia	1,411,124	1,438,429
Hawaii	**	**
Idaho	6,144	4,906
Illinois	495,209	527,093
Indiana	38,506	25,207
Iowa	**	**
Kansas	*	*
Kentucky	168,921	145,993
Louisiana	547,518	601,292
Maine	18,663	36,350
Maryland	22,930	18,977
Massachusetts	**	**
Michigan	144,099	139,397
Minnesota	1,996	
Mississippi	189,679	46,069
Missouri	250,129	239,055
Montana	47,616	32,591
Nebraska	18,539	17,242
Nevada	9,550	9,655
New Hampshire	27,400	45,324
New Jersey	5,920	8,980
New Mexico	7,550	114,670
New York	**	**

State	71/93 - 6/30/94	7/1/94 - 6/30/95
North Carolina	*	*
North Dakota	*	*
Ohio	185,745	97,092
Oklahoma	686,009	383,423
Oregon	66,587	68,501
Pennsylvania	**	**
Rhode Island	20,282	20,818
South Carolina	112,418	143,946
South Dakota	130,615	106,831
Tennessee	*	*
Texas	95,555	73,523
Utah	49,046	49,721
Vermont	39,227	20,121
Virginia	51,081	47,156
Washington	**	**
West Virginia	78,124	69,030
Wisconsin	*	*
Wyoming	64,377	61,008
Washington D.C.	*	*
American Samoa	12,780	12,602
Guam	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*
Puerto Rico	**	**
Republic of Palau	*	*
Virgin Islands	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 1, 1993-1995 State Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 2. Number of Awards and Total Amount of Funds Awarded During 1993-94, by Type of Program and State

State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
Alabama	83	$1,061,296	21	$356,058
Alaska	9	$379,575	11	$174,324
Arizona	51	$1,093,172	0	$0
Arkansas	28	$311,694	26	$572,392
California	80	$5,668,000	68	$4,570,000
Colorado	16	$577,973	13	$521,971
Connecticut	4	$634,346	6	$448,546
Delaware	11	$217,436	12	$95,983
Florida	59	$3,135,025	10	$802,000
Georgia	100	$935,315	5	$1,041,000
Hawaii	1	$201,000	3	$153,700
Idaho	25	$250,104	23	$141,060
Illinois	110	$1,905,172	1	$1,877,230
Indiana	21	$1,195,125	4	$1,093,248
Iowa	16	$559,176	60	$560,179
Kansas	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	30	$788,992	38	$597,267
Louisiana	70	$1,644,279	0	$0
Maine	1	$211,400	5	$140,774
Maryland	26	$1,012,257	36	$687,381
Massachusetts	133	$618,001	26	$646,190
Michigan	27	$1,573,849	83	$2,036,747
Minnesota	23	$838,363	24	$506,000
Mississippi	12	$552,123	12	$377,426
Missouri	8	$859,297	126	$1,162,578
Montana	13	$220,270	12	$245,859
Nebraska	11	$278,250	10	$375,734
Nevada	20	$267,370	10	$108,292
New Hampshire	50	$363,925	2	$75,984
New Jersey	6	$1,578,594	28	$412,533
New Mexico	10	$291,000	15	$380,359
New York	30	$3,509,738	14	$1,878,191

State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
North Carolina	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	*	*	*	*
Ohio	36	$2,744,367	27	$1,343,060
Oklahoma	11	$581,226	18	$548,928
Oregon	14	$526,411	31	$604,010
Pennsylvania	0	$0	10	$311,589
Rhode Island	12	$227,050	5	$192,100
South Carolina	32	$801,173	11	$302,206
South Dakota	19	$325,819	17	$368,179
Tennessee	*	*	*	*
Texas	56	$6,315,845	116	$8,247,494
Utah	19	$592,725	21	$379,879
Vermont	3	$164,500	10	$155,785
Virginia	11	$1,030,305	106	$1,388,571
Washington	22	$679,104	41	$1,134,690
West Virginia	21	$325,521	25	$344,103
Wisconsin	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	8	$157,304	12	$212,183
Washington D.C.	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	6	$144,776	30	$128,447
Guam	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	7	$1,238,597	0	$0
Republic of Palau	*	*	*	*
Virgin Islands	*	*	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.
Source: Item 3, 1993-1995 Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 3. Number of Awards and Total Amount of Funds Awarded During 1994-95, by Type of Program and State

State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
Alabama	62	$1,032,686	12	$281,989
Alaska	9	$311,286	11	$199,488
Arizona	149	$1,733,346	0	$0
Arkansas	33	$440,000	30	$396,269
California	80	$4,272,000	69	$4,616,000
Colorado	11	$494,013	13	$561,063
Connecticut	4	$524,032	37	$559,192
Delaware	22	$265,530	5	$72,806
Florida	63	$3,091,232	8	$605,000
Georgia	104	$1,094,706	5	$1,048,000
Hawaii	1	$200,000	2	$71,000
Idaho	34	$251,614	14	$94,236
Illinois	110	$1,658,586	1	$1,694,463
Indiana	18	$1,130,968	4	$1,170,489
Iowa	14	$431,978	58	$560,176
Kansas	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	26	$695,740	39	$558,508
Louisiana	48	$1,014,470	0	$0
Maine	1	$192,593	5	$134,226
Maryland	21	$915,335	36	$690,418
Massachusetts	152	$653,794	32	$579,939
Michigan	33	$1,419,693	82	$1,837,251
Minnesota	18	$665,381	3	$535,000
Mississippi	15	$623,558	11	$409,785
Missouri	15	$550,000	74	$944,459
Montana	9	$174,864	13	$260,475
Nebraska	11	$254,661	7	$344,538
Nevada	27	$236,292	22	$197,037
New Hampshire	55	$369,107	1	$63,771
New Jersey	18	$1,128,100	42	$807,268
New Mexico	18	$594,448	0	$0
New York	29	$3,145,331	14	$1,717,261

State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
North Carolina	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	*	*	*	*
Ohio	31	$2,666,758	20	$985,241
Oklahoma	11	$556,293	18	$497,736
Oregon	14	$542,667	30	$513,065
Pennsylvania	0	$0	5	$124,718
Rhode Island	11	$202,050	5	$189,063
South Carolina	25	$728,001	8	$272,968
South Dakota	20	$339,801	12	$249,946
Tennessee	*	*	*	*
Texas	29	$5,037,000	26	$1,497,568
Utah	19	$547,580	19	$338,167
Vermont	5	$164,338	17	$218,634
Virginia	9	$890,227	46	$1,104,194
Washington	27	$910,605	38	$868,398
West Virginia	19	$262,867	23	$338,686
Wisconsin	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	12	$197,948	26	$255,775
Washington D.C.	*	*	*	*
American Samoa	8	$157,962	34	$116,753
Guam	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	12	$2,026,154	0	$0
Republic of Palau	*	*	*	*
Virgin Islands	*	*	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.
Source: Item 3,1993-1995 Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs